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Uwch Cymru
Higher Education Funding
Council for Wales

hefcw

Welsh Higher Education Statistics

2004/05

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Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
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Welsh Assembly Government



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Gellir atgynhyrchu darnau o'r ddogfen hon at ddibenion addysgu neu hyfforddi anfasnachol ar yr amod y cydnabyddir y ffynhonnell yn briodol ac y cedwir yr hawlfraint

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WELSH HIGHER EDUCATION
STATISTICS: 2004/05

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

PART 1

	Page
SECTION 1 : ENROLMENTS AT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	9
SECTION 2 : SUBJECTS STUDIED AT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	31
SECTION 3 : QUALIFICATIONS ACHIEVED	41
SECTION 4 : DESTINATIONS OF LEAVERS	53
SECTION 5 : PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	59
SECTION 6 : STAFF EMPLOYED BY HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	69
SECTION 7 : FINANCE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	83

PART 2

UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENTS ON NON-DEGREE COURSES	99
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: SOURCES OF DATA AND NOTES ON THE DEFINITIONS	137
APPENDIX B: BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO PART 2	149

INTRODUCTION

This volume is the second in a series providing statistics about higher education (HE) in Wales. Formerly, a joint publication *Higher Education, Further Education and Training Statistics in Wales* was produced annually by HEFCW and Education and Learning Wales (ELWa).

The main purpose of the volume is to provide an annual picture of Higher Education in Wales with a series of tables providing information on student enrolments, the subjects studied, the qualifications achieved and the activities of students following graduation. Information on staff and finance is also provided.

Each year, a different study is included. The study for this volume relates to undergraduates in Welsh higher education institutions (HEIs) who followed non-degree programmes of study.

Most of the tables include data on the same basis as those published by the Higher Education Statistics agency. This allows comparisons with UK statistics to be made. However, some care will need to be taken in comparing figures from *Higher Education, Further Education and Training Statistics in Wales* because of the changes to the student and staff populations.

Structure of the Volume

The volume is divided into Part 1 covering the standard tables and Part 2 which is the special study. Each of the sections in Part 1 comprises a commentary followed by the standard tables for that section.

Each table provides brief notes on coverage and the data sources.

Appendix A provides fuller information on sources of data and notes on the definitions.

Appendix B provides background information to the study in Part 2.

¹ The HESA reference volumes for 2004/05 *Students in Higher Education Institutions* and *Resources of Higher Education Institutions* provide statistics for the UK, which can be compared with those presented for Wales in this volume. They are available from HESA, 95 Promenade, Cheltenham GL50 1HZ. Tel. No: 01242-255577. Website: www.hesa.ac.uk

The institutions included in this volume reflect the position during 2004/05 with additionally the inclusion of the Open University in Wales.

In some cases, there may be slight differences between the figures in the tables and the totals due to rounding; in others, the rows may exclude data which cannot be classified due to the use of not known codes but the totals include all data. Any cell with fewer than 5 cases is shown with an asterisk but the totals include all data.

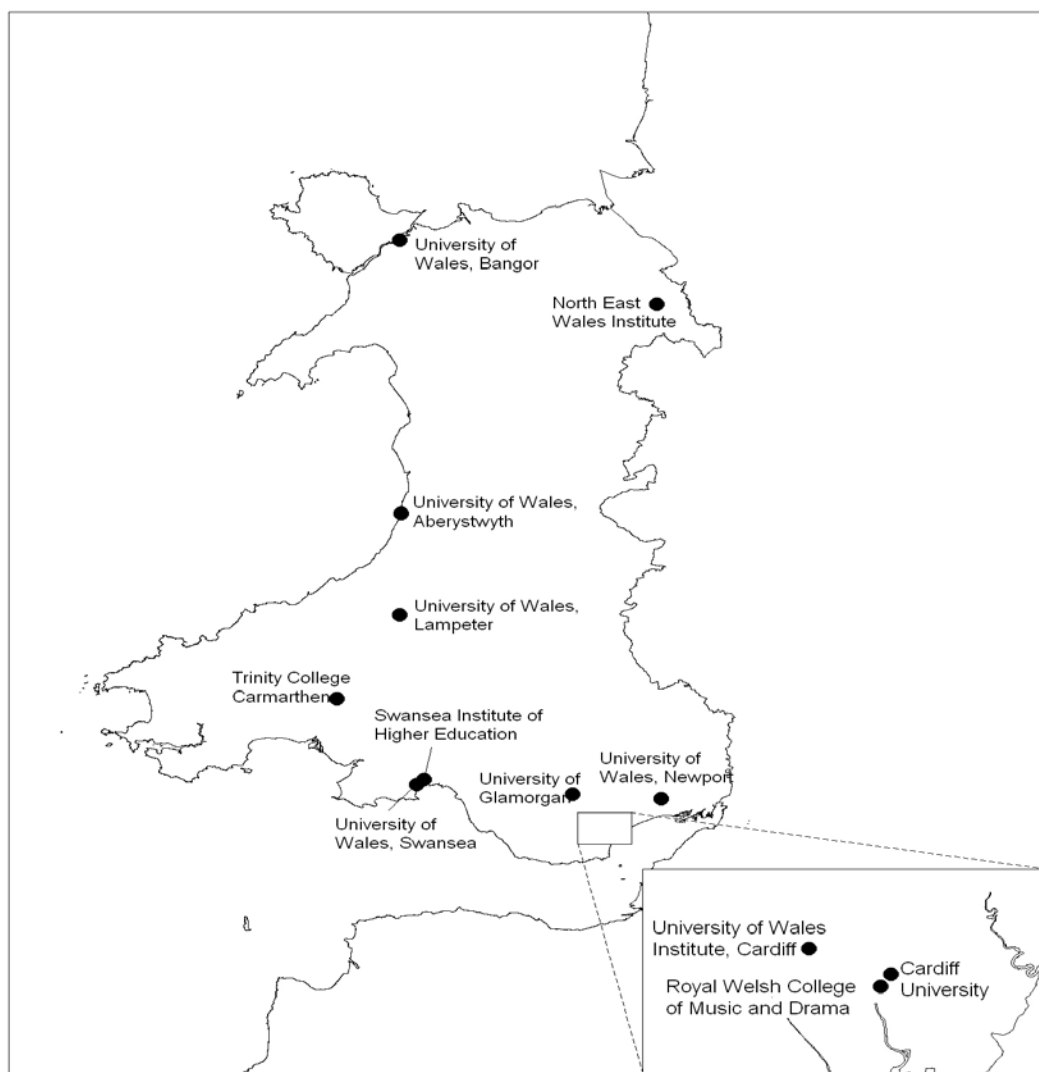
Further Information

Further information about the published tables may be obtained from:-

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HIGHER EDUCATION IN WALES 2004/05



SECTION 1: ENROLMENTS AT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN WALES

KEY POINTS

- There were 133,096 HE enrolments at Welsh HEIs in 2004/05.
- There were 7,658 further education enrolments of which 90 per cent were on Welsh for Adults courses.
- HE enrolments increased by 4 per cent on 2003/04.
- 82 per cent of HE enrolments were on undergraduate courses.
- 55 per cent of HE enrolments were full-time.
- 43 per cent were male.
- 10 per cent were from ethnic minority groups.
- 7 per cent were disabled.
- 60 per cent of HE students were domiciled in Wales.

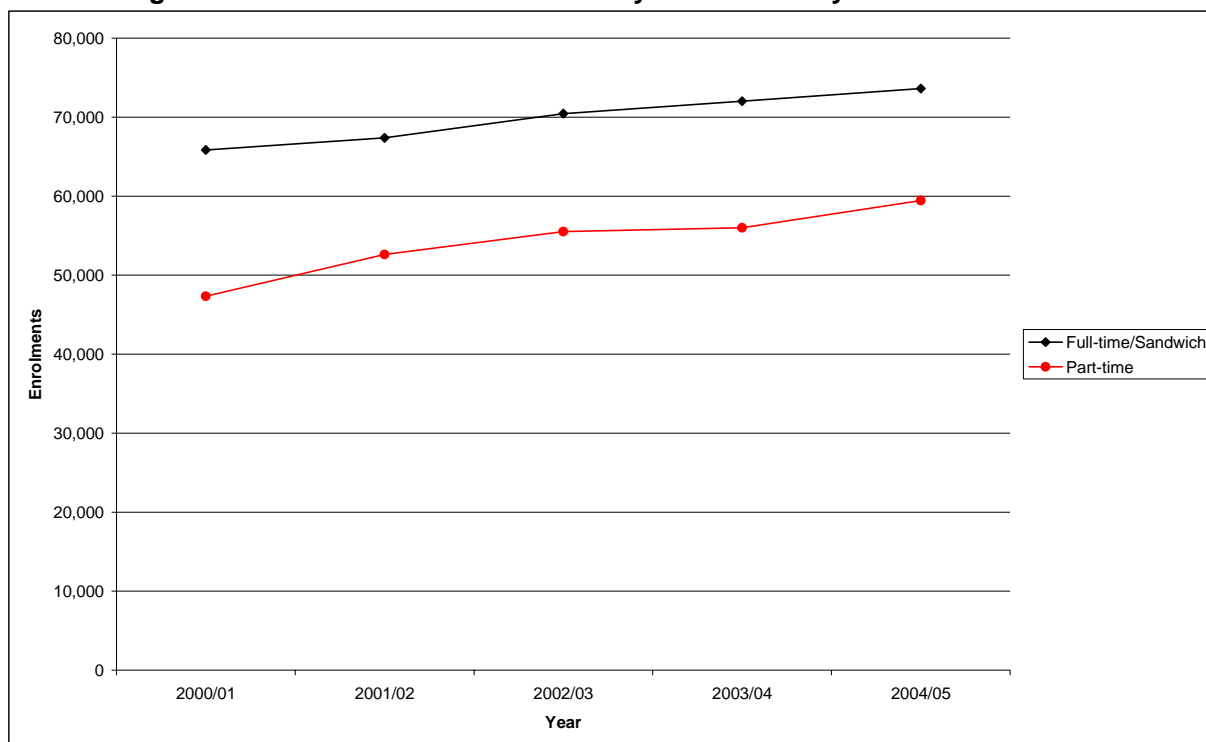
Enrolments by Mode of Study

There were 133,096 HE enrolments at HEIs in Wales (including the Open University in Wales) in 2004/05. Of these enrolments, 7,797 were taught on a franchised basis, mainly at further education colleges (FECs). The number of enrolments exceeds the number of individual students because the same student may be enrolled on more than one course in the same year. There were 130,211 students.

More enrolments were on a full-time or sandwich basis than on a part-time basis: 73,634 were enrolled on full-time or sandwich courses and 59,462 were part-time enrolments. At 55 per cent, the proportion studying full-time was lower than for the UK as a whole (61 per cent).

The growth in enrolments between 2000/01 and 2004/05 is shown in Table 1.1 at the end of this section. The full-time and part-time trends are illustrated in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Trends in HE Enrolments by Mode of Study 2000/01 to 2004/05



Full-time enrolments increased by 12 per cent but part-time grew more rapidly, increasing by 26 per cent, giving an overall increase of 18 per cent over the period.

There were also 1,023 fundable HE students enrolled at FECs as shown in Table 1.2 but the majority of higher education in FECs was funded on a franchised basis with the students enrolled at the HEI. The students franchised to FECs are included within the numbers shown in Table 1.1.

There were also 7,658 further education students enrolled at HEIs in 2004/05. The total (HE + FE) enrolments were 140,754 of which 5 per cent were FE enrolments. There were very few FE courses other than Welsh for Adults which accounted for 90 per cent of all FE enrolments in HEIs. Table 1.3 shows the distribution of further education enrolments at Welsh HEIs.

For the remainder of this section and all other sections of this publication both FE in HEIs and HE in FECs are excluded. The tables and analysis include HE students at HEIs only.

HE Enrolments by Level of Study

Table 1.4 provides a breakdown of HE enrolments by level of study, institution and mode of study.

The level of study is defined either as postgraduate or undergraduate with postgraduate divided, for some analysis, into taught or research, and undergraduate is split between first degree and other undergraduate. Other undergraduate includes all non-degree programmes such as HND/HNC, professional qualifications and continuing education. See Annex A for further details.

The majority (80 per cent) of full-time or sandwich enrolments were on first degree courses with around 10 per cent on postgraduate taught courses and 7 per cent on other undergraduate courses with the remaining 3 per cent on postgraduate research programmes. The distribution was similar to that of the UK as a whole but a slightly lower proportion (13 per cent in Wales to 16 per cent in the UK as a whole) was undertaking postgraduate study.

There were larger differences in the levels of study between Wales and the UK as a whole for part-time (including those writing up) with students at Welsh HEIs tending to study at lower levels. Around three-quarters (76 per cent) of the enrolments were at an undergraduate level compared with 66 per cent for the UK as a whole but a considerably higher proportion (61 per cent) in Wales were on other undergraduate programmes than for the UK overall (44 per cent). This is, in part, the result of the policy in Wales to fund the majority of part-time provision in further education colleges through franchise arrangements. Most of this provision is at non-degree level. It may also be a reflection of the large numbers of enrolments in Wales for undergraduate credits which may eventually contribute to an HE qualification. There were correspondingly lower proportions of part-time postgraduates: 24 per cent in Wales and 34 per cent in the UK.

For individual institutions, the pattern of full-time enrolments by level of study varied considerably.

Full-time (including Sandwich)

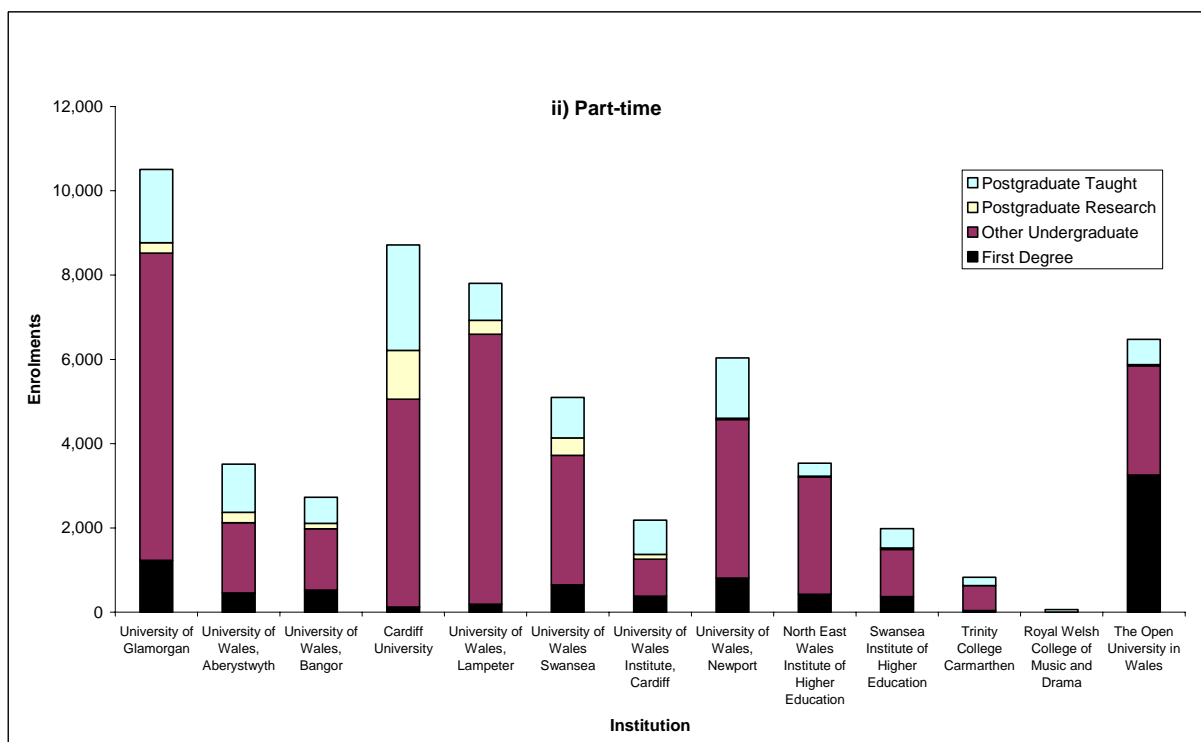
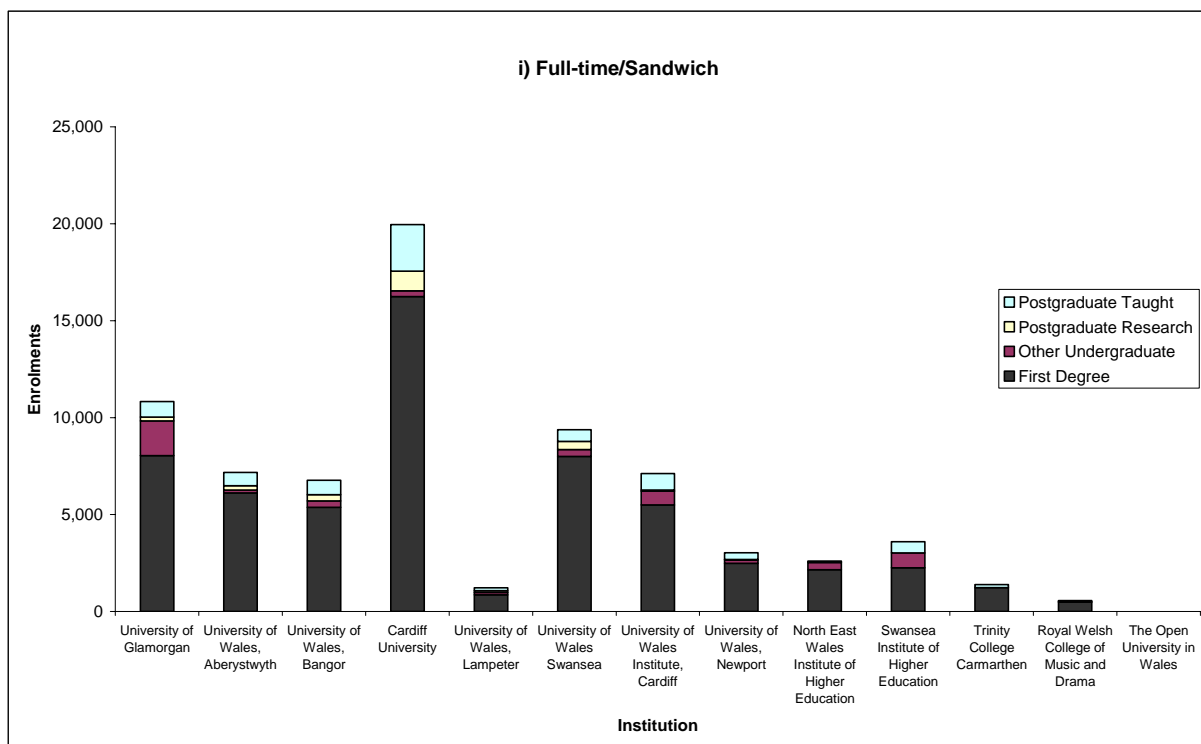
- Over a quarter (28 per cent) of all full-time first degree students and nearly a third (32 per cent) of taught postgraduates were at Cardiff University.
- The University of Glamorgan enrolled 35 per cent of the students at Welsh HEIs on full-time other (non-degree) undergraduate courses but this represented only 17 per cent of the University of Glamorgan's full-time enrolments.
- The pre-92 universities accounted for 87 per cent of the full-time research enrolments with a further 8 per cent at the University of Glamorgan.

Part-time

- The highest numbers of part-time first degree students were those enrolled at the Open University in Wales with 38 per cent of all part-time first degree enrolments.
- There were 36,540 other (non-degree) undergraduate enrolments. These included a number of different categories: some students were studying for HND/HNCs (many franchised out to FECs) or health related or other professional qualifications while others were studying for credits, often through continuing education programmes. The largest numbers of part-time other undergraduate enrolments were recorded at the University of Glamorgan (20 per cent of such enrolments at Welsh HEIs); University of Wales, Lampeter (18 per cent) and Cardiff University (13 per cent).
- Cardiff University enrolled the highest number of part-time postgraduate taught students: 2,501 enrolments representing 21 per cent of these enrolments at Welsh HEIs.
- The number of part-time research postgraduates was highest at Cardiff University with 42 per cent of all part-time research students enrolled at Welsh HEIs.

The numbers of enrolments by mode and level of study and institution are summarised in Figure 1.2

Figure 1.2: Enrolments by Mode of Study and Level of Study 2004/05



Trends

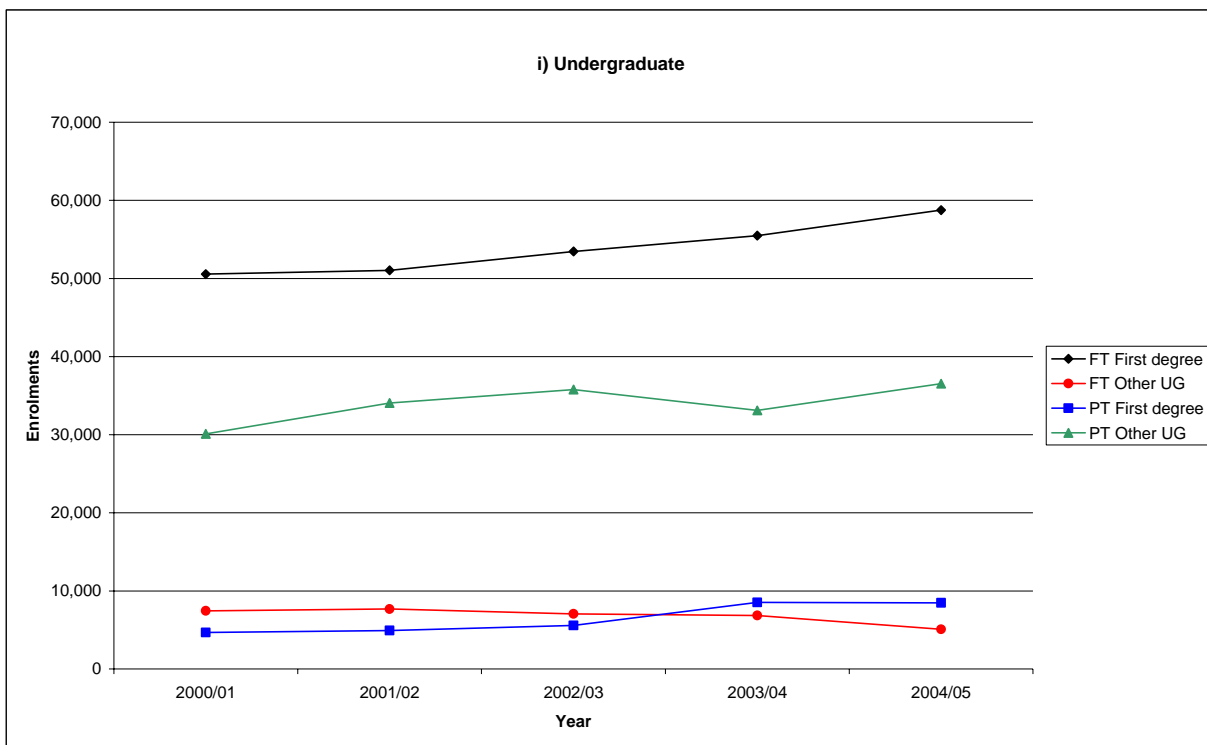
In the period between 2000/01 and 2004/05, full-time/sandwich enrolments increased by 12 per cent. There was a larger increase in part-time enrolments which increased by 26 per cent.

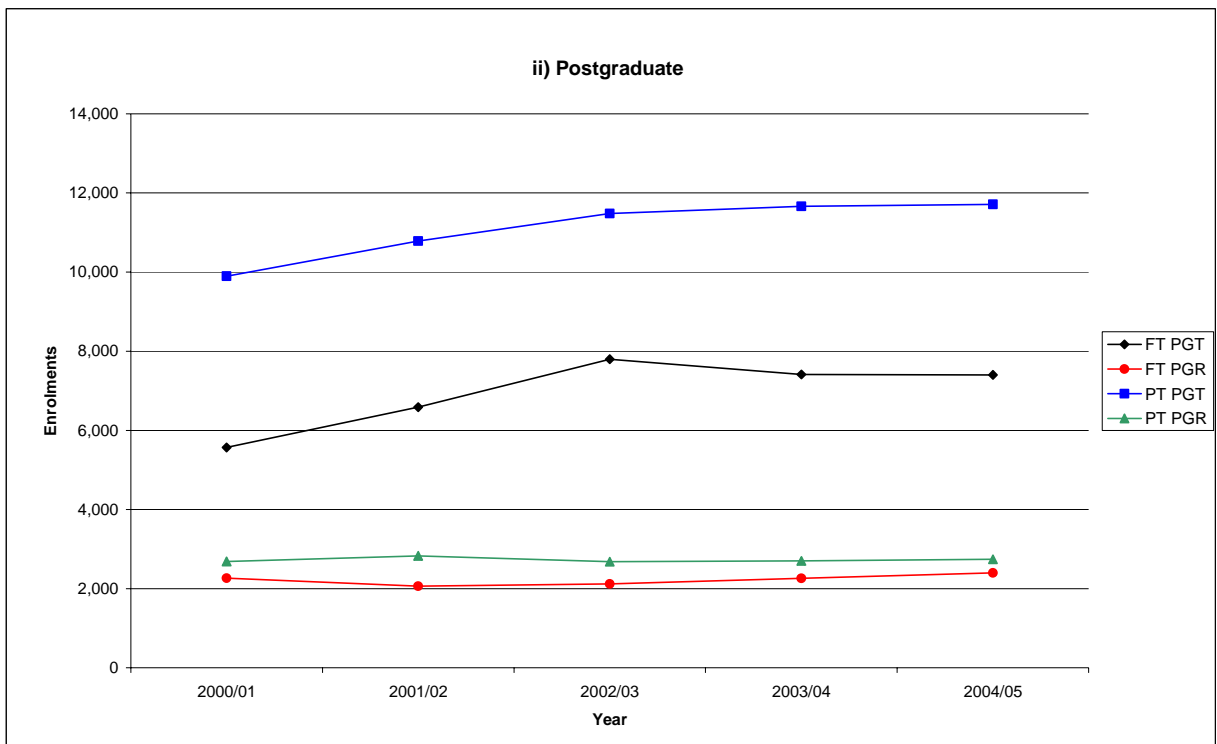
Since 2000/01, there has been considerable growth in the numbers of full-time postgraduate taught enrolments with an increase of 33 per cent in the period up to 2004/05 though they fell by 5 per cent between 2002/03 and 2003/04 and saw no growth between 2003/04 and 2004/05. For full-time and sandwich, there has been moderate growth in enrolments on first degree courses (16 per cent) but other undergraduate enrolments have fallen by 32 per cent with a particularly large drop (by 26 per cent) between 2003/04 and 2004/05.

It should be noted that the figures for growth in part-time first degree and other undergraduates are affected by a change in the classification of OU in Wales undergraduates in 2003/04 with minimal numbers being coded as first degree in the earlier years. Part-time enrolments, except postgraduate research, have increased considerably. Enrolments on postgraduate research courses have seen little growth over the five years for both full-time and part-time except for full time which increased by 6 per cent between 2003/04 and 2004/05.

The trends for undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments by mode of study are set out in Table 1.5 and shown in Figure 1.3.

Figure 1.3: Trends in HE Enrolments by Mode of Study and Level of Study 2000/01 to 2004/05





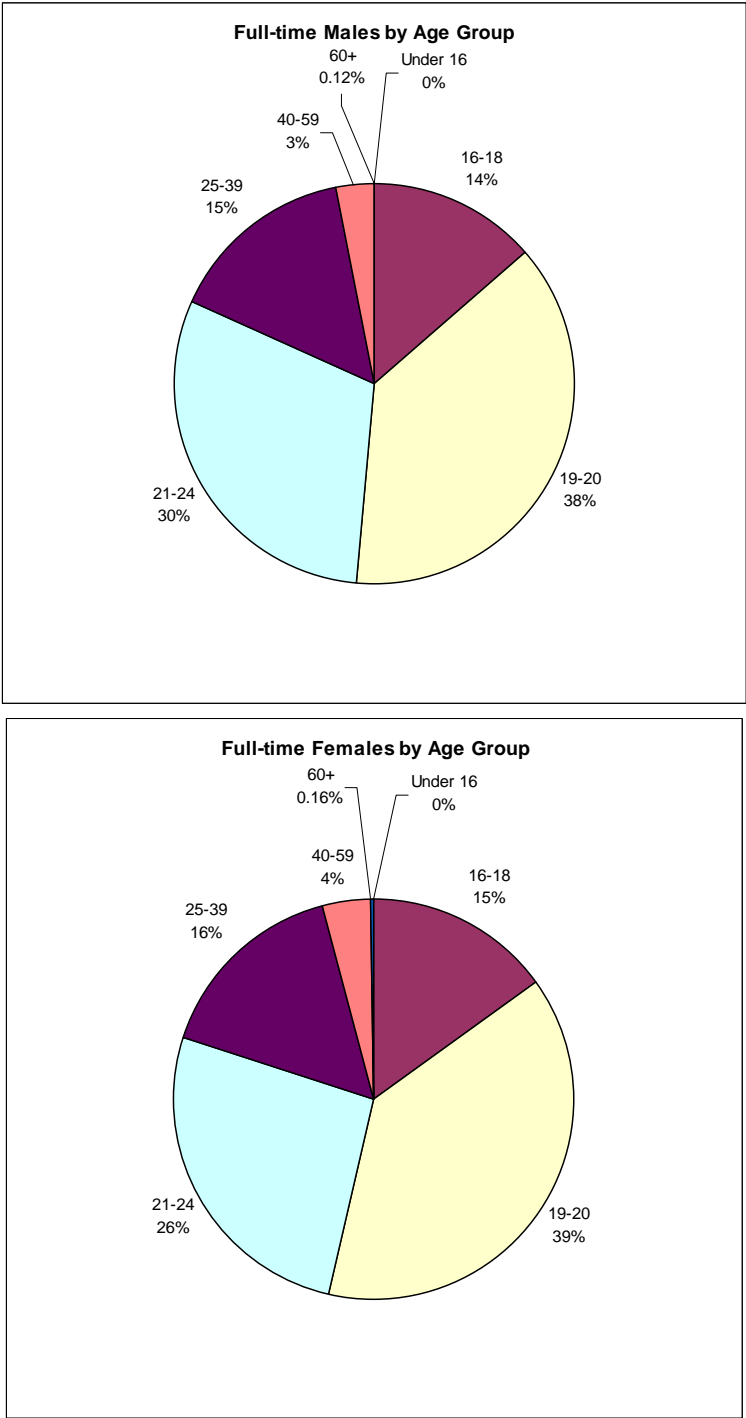
Enrolments by Age Group and Level of Study for Males and Females

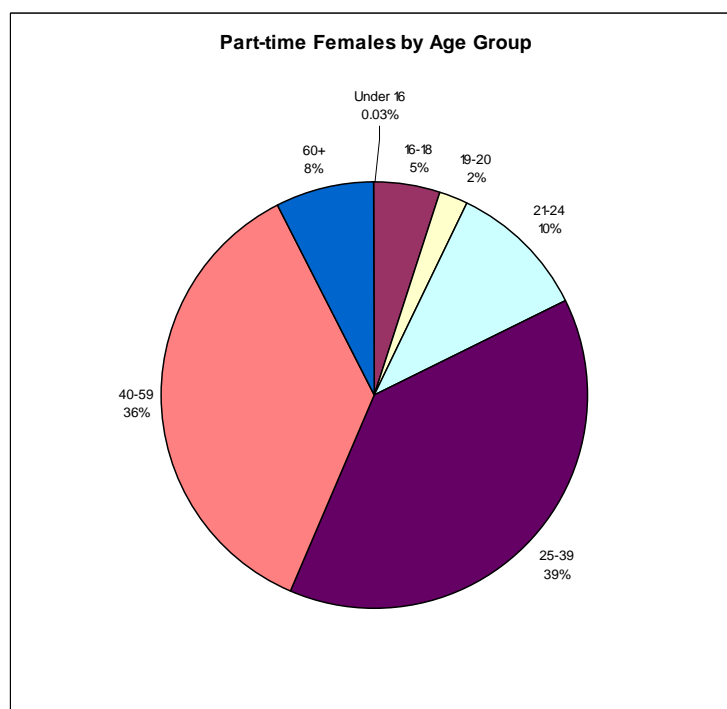
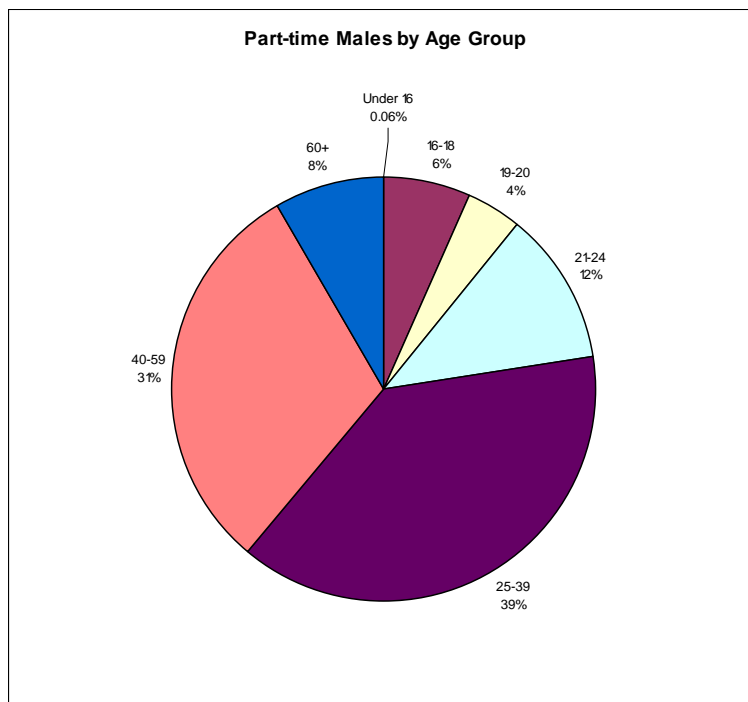
Table 1.6 provides a more detailed breakdown by age group for males and females as well as by mode of study and level of study for 2004/05.

Just over half (55 per cent) of all full-time/sandwich students were women and a slightly higher proportion of part-timers (59 per cent) were women. For full-time/sandwich study, the differences between men and women were more marked for undergraduate study than at a postgraduate level. There were more full-time postgraduate men than women. For part-time, however, women outnumbered men at all levels of study; this was particularly marked for other undergraduate enrolments with particularly high numbers of older women studying on other undergraduate courses.

In general, full-time students tended to be much younger than part-time students. This is illustrated in Figure 1.4. For full-time/sandwich, four students out of five students were under the age of 25 whereas, for part-time, a similar proportion was over the age of 24.

Figure 1.4: Enrolments by Age Group, Gender and Mode of Study 2004/05





Trends

Enrolment trends by mode of study for males and females are shown in Table 1.7.

The figures show growth in enrolments for both men and women but the trend is most marked for women on part-time courses for which numbers rose by 31 per cent in the period 2000/01 to 2004/05. In comparison, full-time/sandwich enrolments of men and women grew by 12 per cent.

Enrolments from Minority Groups

i) Ethnic Minorities

Table 1.8 shows the numbers of full-time (including sandwich) and part-time enrolments separately for ethnic minority groups.

Information on ethnic group was not provided for around 4 per cent of the full time students and 9 per cent of the part time students. Based only on the known responses, 12 per cent of the full-time enrolments and 7 per cent of the part-time enrolments were from ethnic minority groups. In part, this may reflect the inclusion of overseas students (see Table 1.10). Over three quarters (77 per cent) of non-EU overseas students were studying on a full-time basis. Although not all overseas students are from ethnic minority groups, a higher proportion are and this has an effect on ethnic minority figures.

Students of Asian ethnic origin formed the largest group of ethnic minority students: 68 per cent of full-time and 56 per cent of part-time ethnic minority enrolments belonged to this group. For both full-time and part-time, there were more males from the ethnic minority groups than females. Overall, 12 per cent of male students were from ethnic minority groups compared with 8 per cent for females. Overall, 10 per cent of students were from ethnic minority groups in 2004/05 compared with 9 per cent in 2003/04.

ii) Disabilities

Information on students with disabilities is provided in Table 1.9.

Around 7 per cent of full-time students were recorded as having a disability. Around two thirds (66 per cent) of those for whom information was available were in receipt of a Disabled Students' Allowance (DSA). A similar proportion of part-time students was disabled but only 21 per cent received DSA. Although the numbers in receipt of DSA were almost identical for men and women, the proportion of males was higher.

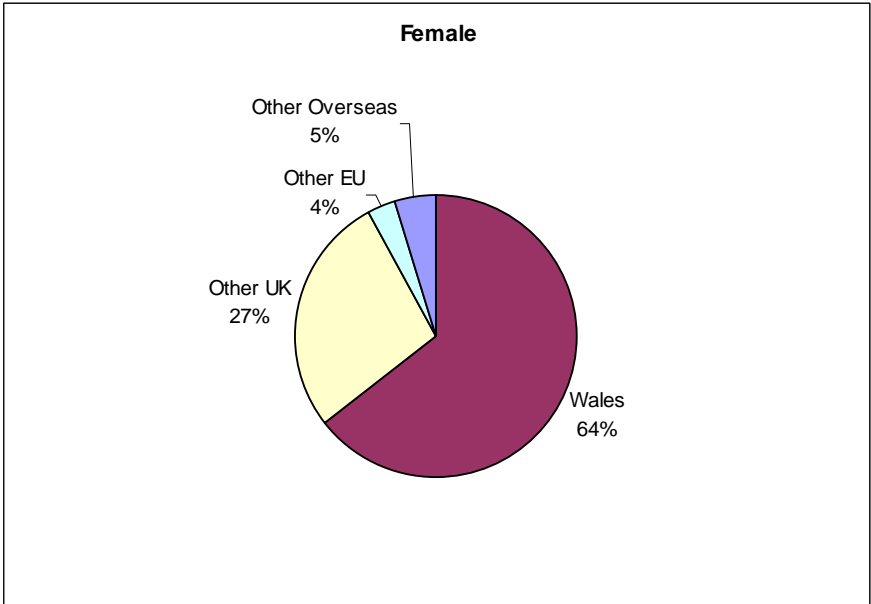
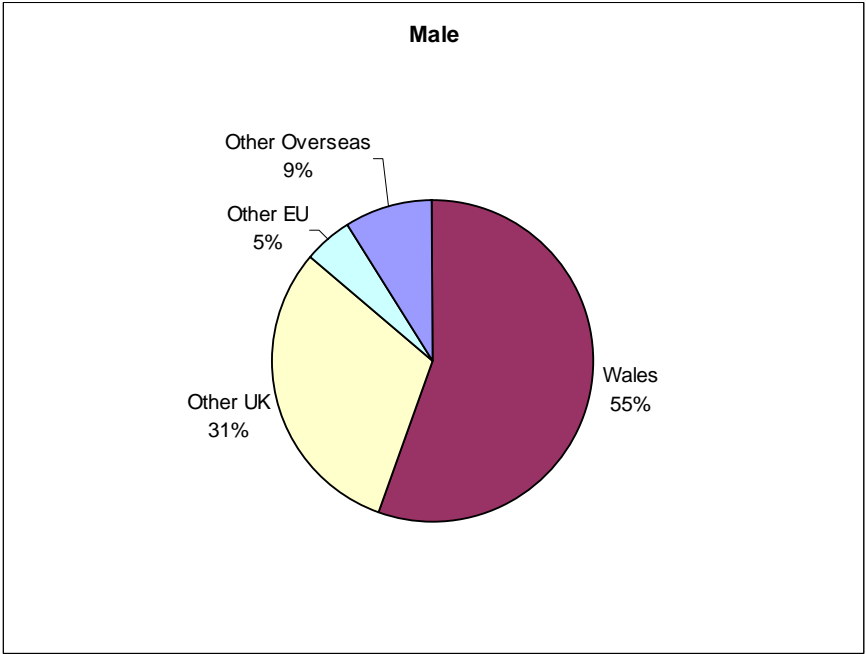
Domiciles of Students

The countries of domicile of students are shown in Table 1.10 with the proportions in the main groupings for males and females separately shown in Figure 1.5.

60 per cent of all students in Welsh HEIs were domiciled in Wales with a further 29 per cent coming from the rest of the UK or the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. Four per cent came from elsewhere in the EU and a further 6 per cent came from other overseas countries. 48 per cent of full time/sandwich students and 76 per cent of part time students were domiciled in Wales.

More female students than male students in Welsh HEIs were domiciled in Wales. The proportions were 65 per cent for women and 55 per cent for men. More female students came from the rest of the UK, although the proportion of the total was lower: 27 per cent of females were from the rest of the UK compared with 31 per cent of males. However, the numbers of overseas students, both from the rest of the EU and from non-EU countries, were lower for women than for men.

Figure 1.5: Domicile of students 2004/05



Cross Border Flows

Table 1.11 shows the cross border flows of full-time (including sandwich) HE enrolments at HEIs. Since 2003/04, there has been a slight increase in both the numbers of Welsh students studying in Wales and the proportion of Welsh students in Welsh HEIs.

The proportion of Welsh full-time students, studying at a UK HEI, who are studying in Wales has remained at 63 per cent in 2004/05.

The proportion of UK full-time students in Welsh HEIs who are Welsh domiciled has remained at 56 per cent in 2004/05.

These figures can be compared with the overall proportion of Welsh domiciled students in Welsh HEIs of 60 per cent when all students including part-time and overseas students are included (see Table 1.10). This figure fell by 1 percentage point on 2003/04.

Table 1.1: Trends in HE enrolments by mode of study, institution and year 2000/01 to 2004/05

Mode of Study	Institution	Total number of HE enrolments				
		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Full-time/Sandwich	University of Glamorgan	9,915	10,090	10,223	10,722	10,823
	University of Wales, Aberystwyth	6,428	6,809	6,964	6,949	7,174
	University of Wales, Bangor	6,454	6,492	6,619	6,676	6,773
	Cardiff University	17,669	18,040	19,283	19,475	19,954
	University of Wales, Lampeter	996	964	1,052	1,103	1,226
	University of Wales Swansea	8,278	8,277	8,742	9,418	9,383
	University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	6,117	6,280	6,794	6,861	7,110
	University of Wales, Newport	2,695	2,819	2,899	2,941	3,033
	North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	2,390	2,543	2,633	2,744	2,601
	Swansea Institute of Higher Education	3,206	3,308	3,424	3,352	3,601
	Trinity College Carmarthen	1,156	1,221	1,305	1,275	1,391
	Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	540	527	521	506	564
	The Open University in Wales	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	65,848	67,373	70,460	72,023	73,634
Part-time	University of Glamorgan	7,616	8,786	9,597	9,875	10,503
	University of Wales, Aberystwyth	3,610	4,185	3,859	3,445	3,512
	University of Wales, Bangor	2,290	2,679	2,636	2,840	2,726
	Cardiff University	6,961	7,108	7,216	7,796	8,714
	University of Wales, Lampeter	3,444	4,558	6,054	6,660	7,803
	University of Wales Swansea	3,963	4,117	4,736	4,663	5,096
	University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	2,001	2,090	2,297	2,279	2,185
	University of Wales, Newport	5,491	5,686	6,081	6,123	6,034
	North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	2,997	3,469	3,180	2,877	3,538
	Swansea Institute of Higher Education	1,520	1,799	2,047	2,164	1,986
	Trinity College Carmarthen	1,513	1,501	1,305	633	827
	Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	50	59	69	90	64
	The Open University in Wales	5,895	6,587	6,441	6,563	6,474
	Total	47,351	52,624	55,518	56,008	59,462
Total		113,199	119,997	125,978	128,031	133,096

Coverage All higher education student enrolments at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes 1 For years previous to 2004/05 the University of Wales College of Medicine has been included with Cardiff University.
2 In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 1.2: Total HE student enrolments in FE institutions 2004/05

Institution	Total
Bridgend College	33
Coleg Sir Gâr	323
Coleg Llandrillo	479
Coleg Morgannwg	102
Swansea College	24
Coleg Menai	18
Neath Port Talbot College	44
Total	1,023

Coverage All HEFCW fundable HE enrolments at HEFCW funded FE institutions in Wales

Source Welsh Assembly Government - Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR)

Table 1.3: Total FE student enrolments by HE institution and mode of study 2004/05

Institution	Full-time		Part-time	
	WFA	Other	WFA	Other
University of Glamorgan	0	0	38	34
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	0	0	1,511	0
University of Wales, Bangor	25	0	2,499	0
Cardiff University	0	0	1,427	0
University of Wales, Lampeter	0	5	0	0
University of Wales Swansea	0	0	1,299	0
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	0	146	0	152
University of Wales, Newport	0	139	0	109
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	0	0	120	0
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	0	77	0	77
Trinity College Carmarthen	0	0	0	0
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	0	0	0
The Open University in Wales	0	0	0	0
Total	25	367	6,894	372

Coverage All further education student enrolments at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes WFA = Welsh for Adults.
Includes enrolments on non-accredited and non-approved HE qualifications.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 1.4: HE enrolments by HE institution, mode of study and level of study 2004/05

Full-time/Sandwich

Institution	Postgraduate Research	Postgraduate Taught	First Degree	Other Undergraduate	Total
University of Glamorgan	202	788	8,041	1,792	10,823
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	230	685	6,121	138	7,174
University of Wales, Bangor	323	745	5,371	334	6,773
Cardiff University	1,011	2,400	16,242	301	19,954
University of Wales, Lampeter	95	150	862	119	1,226
University of Wales Swansea	419	607	8,007	350	9,383
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	61	842	5,500	707	7,110
University of Wales, Newport	22	348	2,488	175	3,033
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	27	45	2,157	372	2,601
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	8	574	2,258	761	3,601
Trinity College Carmarthen	0	161	1,228	*	1,391
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	59	473	32	564
The Open University in Wales	*	0	0	0	*
Total	2,399	7,404	58,748	5,083	73,634

Part time

Institution	Postgraduate Research	Postgraduate Taught	First Degree	Other Undergraduate	Total
University of Glamorgan	245	1,737	1,234	7,287	10,503
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	248	1,142	458	1,664	3,512
University of Wales, Bangor	130	617	524	1,455	2,726
Cardiff University	1,158	2,501	126	4,929	8,714
University of Wales, Lampeter	332	875	190	6,406	7,803
University of Wales Swansea	412	961	651	3,072	5,096
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	110	816	381	878	2,185
University of Wales, Newport	29	1,430	807	3,768	6,034
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	22	310	429	2,777	3,538
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	34	464	371	1,117	1,986
Trinity College Carmarthen	0	193	40	594	827
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	64	0	0	64
The Open University in Wales	23	601	3,257	2,593	6,474
Total	2,743	11,711	8,468	36,540	59,462

Coverage All higher education student enrolments at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 1.5: Trends in HE enrolments by mode of study, level of study and year 2000/01 to 2004/05

Mode of Study	Level of Study	Total HE enrolments				
		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Full-time/Sandwich	Postgraduate Research	2,266	2,063	2,122	2,264	2,399
	Postgraduate Taught	5,569	6,588	7,797	7,411	7,404
	First degree	50,566	51,049	53,465	55,486	58,748
	Other Undergraduate	7,447	7,673	7,076	6,862	5,083
Part-time	Postgraduate Research	2,689	2,831	2,682	2,704	2,743
	Postgraduate Taught	9,899	10,785	11,481	11,661	11,711
	First degree	4,663	4,942	5,573	8,540	8,468
	Other Undergraduate	30,100	34,066	35,782	33,103	36,540
Total		113,199	119,997	125,978	128,031	133,096

Coverage All higher education student enrolments at higher education institutions in Wales

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 1.6: HE enrolments by mode of study, age group, level of study and gender 2004/05

Full-time/Sandwich

Age Group	Postgraduate		First degree		Other Undergraduate		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-18	0	0	4,177	5,759	361	255	4,538	6,014
19-20	42	38	11,587	14,770	979	713	12,608	15,521
21-24	2,372	2,692	7,078	7,333	746	577	10,196	10,602
25-39	2,183	1,805	2,433	3,882	481	630	5,097	6,317
40-59	331	309	529	1,124	112	218	972	1,651
60+	9	17	29	41	*	5	41	63
Total	4,940	4,863	25,835	32,913	2,685	2,398	33,460	40,174

Part-time

Age Group	Postgraduate		First degree		Other Undergraduate		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16	0	0	0	0	14	10	14	10
16-18	0	*	14	22	1,551	1,727	1,565	1,751
19-20	*	*	117	128	897	663	1,016	795
21-24	680	902	539	522	1,594	2,166	2,813	3,590
25-39	3,458	3,880	1,516	2,250	4,429	7,321	9,403	13,451
40-59	2,195	2,900	1,061	1,914	4,126	7,678	7,382	12,492
60+	221	186	189	188	1,581	2,266	1,991	2,640
Total	6,567	7,887	3,440	5,028	14,406	22,134	24,413	35,049

All students

Age Group	Postgraduate		First degree		Other Undergraduate		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16	0	0	0	0	14	10	14	10
16-18	0	*	4,191	5,781	1,912	1,982	6,103	7,765
19-20	44	42	11,704	14,898	1,876	1,376	13,624	16,316
21-24	3,052	3,594	7,617	7,855	2,340	2,743	13,009	14,192
25-39	5,641	5,685	3,949	6,132	4,910	7,951	14,500	19,768
40-59	2,526	3,209	1,590	3,038	4,238	7,896	8,354	14,143
60+	230	203	218	229	1,584	2,271	2,032	2,703
Total	11,507	12,750	29,275	37,941	17,091	24,532	57,873	75,223

Coverage All higher education student enrolments at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes

- 1 Age as at 31 August 2004.
- 2 In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.
- 3 Column totals include age unknown.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 1.7: Trends in HE enrolments by gender and mode of study 2000/01 to 2004/05

Gender	Mode of Study	Total HE enrolments				
		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Male	Full-time/Sandwich	29,914	30,656	32,189	32,836	33,460
	Part-time	20,678	22,641	23,093	23,004	24,413
Female	Full-time/Sandwich	35,934	36,717	38,271	39,187	40,174
	Part-time	26,673	29,983	32,425	33,004	35,049
Total		113,199	119,997	125,978	128,031	133,096

Coverage All higher education student enrolments at higher education institutions in Wales

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 1.8: HE enrolments by mode of study, ethnicity and gender 2004/05

Ethnic Group	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Full-time/Sandwich			
White	27,021	34,900	61,921
Ethnic minority	4,821	3,855	8,676
Black	663	558	1,221
Asian	3,321	2,554	5,875
Mixed	425	470	895
Other	412	273	685
Not Known	673	676	1,349
Information refused	932	740	1,672
Total	33,460	40,174	73,634
Part-time			
White	20,353	29,970	50,323
Ethnic minority	1,878	1,733	3,611
Black	386	426	812
Asian	1,096	911	2,007
Mixed	146	185	331
Other	250	211	461
Not Known	939	1,562	2,501
Information refused	1,211	1,765	2,976
Total	24,413	35,049	59,462
All Students			
White	47,374	64,870	112,244
Ethnic minority	6,699	5,588	12,287
Black	1,049	984	2,033
Asian	4,417	3,465	7,882
Mixed	571	655	1,226
Other	662	484	1,146
Not Known	1,612	2,238	3,850
Information refused	2,143	2,505	4,648
Total	57,873	75,223	133,096

Coverage All higher education student enrolments at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes Totals include where information not sought.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 1.9: HE enrolments by mode of study, disability status and gender 2004/05

Disability status	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Full-time/Sandwich			
No known disability	30,831	37,522	68,353
Disability but not in receipt of DSA	719	748	1,467
Disability and in receipt of DSA	1,433	1,399	2,832
Disability but information about DSA not known/not sought	471	503	974
Total	33,460	40,174	73,634
Part-time			
No known disability	22,861	32,715	55,576
Disability but not in receipt of DSA	914	1,363	2,277
Disability and in receipt of DSA	271	337	608
Disability but information about DSA not known/not sought	364	632	996
Total	24,413	35,049	59,462
All Students			
No known disability	53,692	70,237	123,929
Disability but not in receipt of DSA	1,633	2,111	3,744
Disability and in receipt of DSA	1,704	1,736	3,440
Disability but information about DSA not known/not sought	835	1,135	1,970
Total	57,873	75,223	133,096

Coverage All higher education student enrolments at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes DSA = Disabled Students' Allowance.
Totals include where status not known.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 1.10: HE enrolments by country of domicile, mode of study and gender 2004/05

Country of Domicile	Full-time/Sandwich		Part-time		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
England	13,327	14,396	3,938	5,250	17,265	19,646
Wales	14,206	21,134	17,705	27,405	31,911	48,539
Scotland	119	136	187	379	306	515
Northern Ireland	136	148	106	117	242	265
CI and IOM	70	85	13	24	83	109
Other EU	1,657	1,593	1,279	1,074	2,936	2,667
Ireland (Republic of)	395	537	264	408	659	945
France	279	182	388	98	667	280
Greece	401	219	110	75	511	294
Germany	131	202	112	126	243	328
Spain	112	76	228	157	340	233
Portugal	73	49	34	21	107	70
Italy	53	46	32	27	85	73
EU Other	213	282	111	162	324	444
Other overseas	3,945	2,682	1,185	796	5,130	3,482
China	983	984	139	168	1,122	1,152
India	745	197	163	55	908	252
Malaysia	273	233	47	26	320	259
U.S.A.	78	88	143	110	221	198
Hong Kong	145	113	81	39	226	152
Nigeria	181	133	39	16	220	149
Pakistan	192	25	37	7	229	32
Japan	63	99	29	27	92	126
Kenya	66	97	9	10	75	107
Canada	38	43	40	47	78	90
Taiwan	46	63	17	22	63	85
Saudi Arabia	78	8	21	11	99	19
South Korea	41	22	34	8	75	30
Bahrain	43	11	12	*	55	15
Other non EU countries	973	566	374	250	1,347	816
Total	33,460	40,174	24,413	35,049	57,873	75,223

Coverage All higher education student enrolments at higher education institutions in Wales

- Notes**
- 1 Where domicile of student is unknown, domicile has been assumed to be country in which student's institution is situated.
 - 2 CI=The Channel Islands and IOM=Isle of Man.
 - 3 In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 1.11: Cross boundary flows for full-time/sandwich HE student enrolments 2004/05

Undergraduate Students

	Studying in				Total	Studying in home country %
	Wales	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland		
Welsh students	31,542	18,487	400	14	50,443	63
English students	26,037	804,281	14,065	210	844,593	95
Scottish students	193	5,705	93,806	47	99,751	94
Northern Ireland students	242	6,684	4,644	28,752	40,322	71
Total	58,014	835,157	112,915	29,023	1,035,109	

Postgraduate Students

	Studying in				Total	Studying in home country %
	Wales	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland		
Welsh students	3,798	1,771	63	*	5,632	67
English students	1,686	88,548	1,645	55	91,934	96
Scottish students	62	1,618	9,215	17	10,912	84
Northern Ireland students	42	1,029	261	2,760	4,092	67
Total	5,588	92,966	11,184	2,834	112,572	

Total Students

	Studying in				Total	Studying in home country %
	Wales	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland		
Welsh students	35,340	20,258	463	14	56,075	63
English students	27,723	892,829	15,710	265	936,527	95
Scottish students	255	7,323	103,021	64	110,663	93
Northern Ireland students	284	7,713	4,905	31,512	44,414	71
Total	63,602	928,123	124,099	31,857	1,147,681	

Coverage United Kingdom domiciled higher education students at higher education institutions in the UK

- Notes**
- 1 Figures exclude students from the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
 - 2 Welsh students defined as students normally domiciled in Wales.
English students defined as students normally domiciled in England.
Scottish students defined as students normally domiciled in Scotland.
Northern Ireland students defined as students normally domiciled in Northern Ireland.
 - 3 Totals include where domicile of student is unknown.
 - 4 In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

SECTION 2: SUBJECTS STUDIED AT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN WALES.

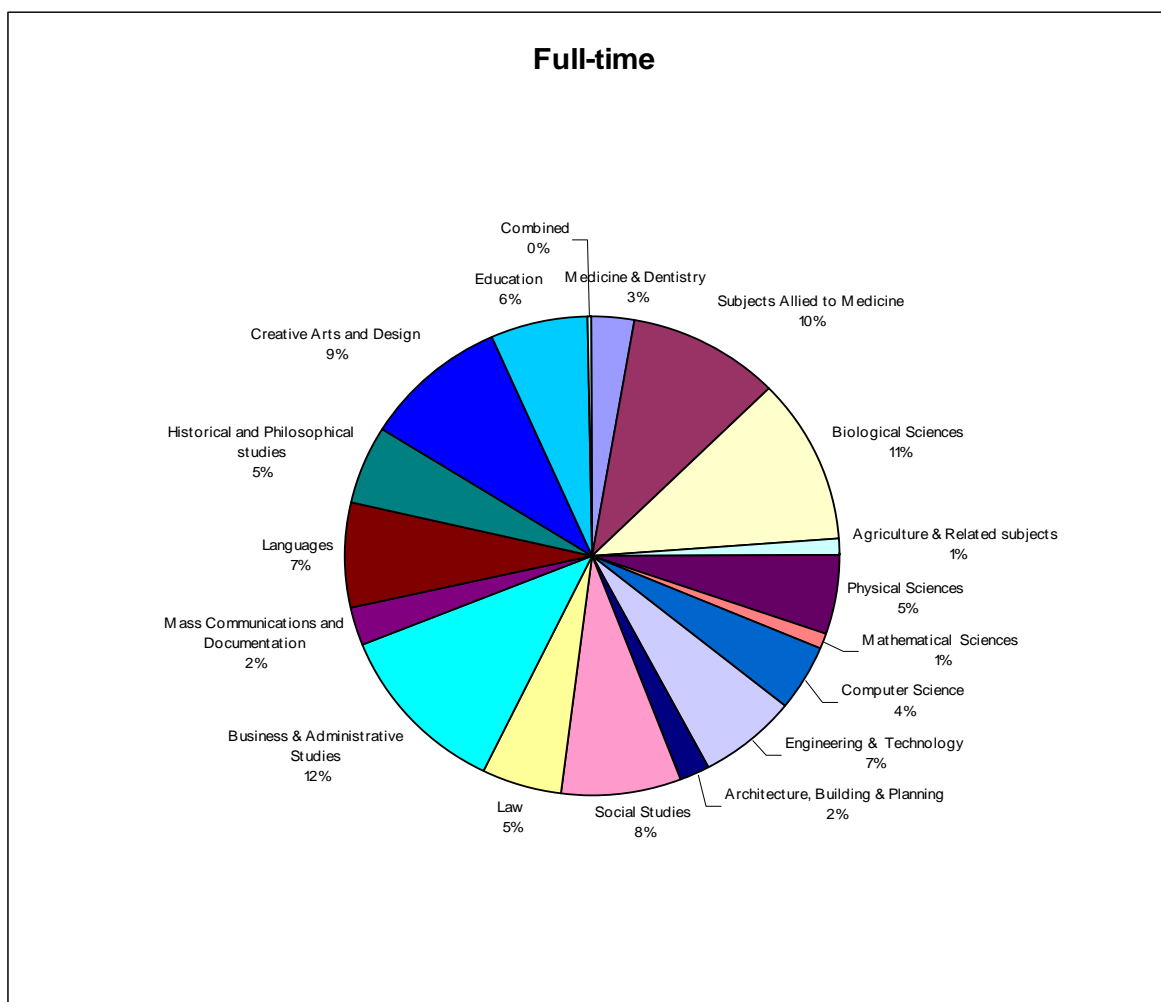
KEY POINTS

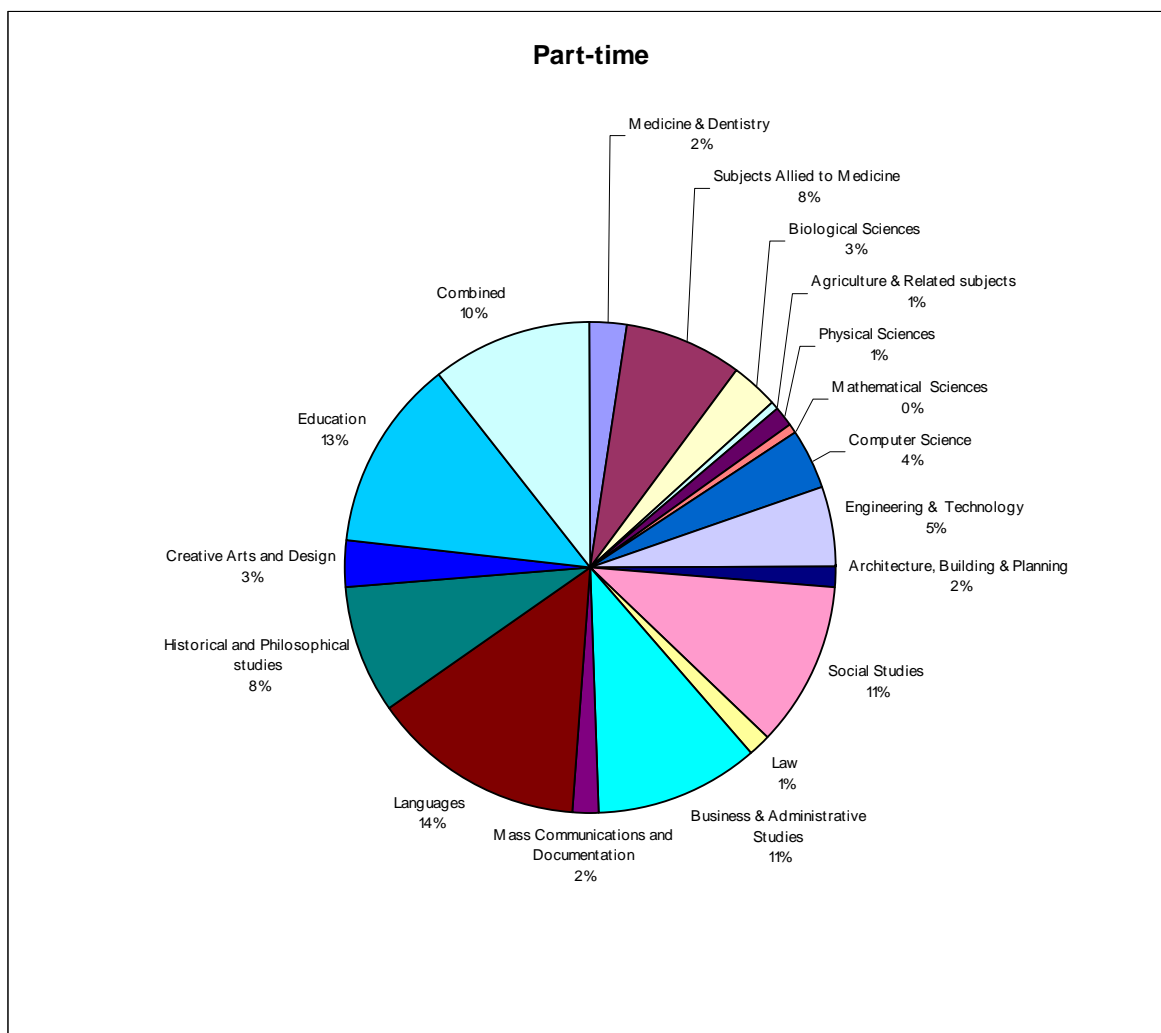
- The most popular subject areas for full-time study in 2004/05 were Business and Administrative Studies and Biological Sciences.
- The most popular subject areas for part-time study were Languages and Education.
- Overall, 3 per cent of students received some teaching through the medium of Welsh.

Figure 2.1 shows, separately, the percentages of full-time/sandwich and part-time students studying within each subject group. More detailed information, which also includes level of study, is provided in Table 2.1 at the end of this section.

In Tables 2.1 and 2.2, where a student studies more than one subject, the proportion of each subject is assigned to the relevant subject area according to the rules set out in Annex A. In this way, each enrolment, whether full-time or part-time, is counted as one but may be spread across two or more subject areas. It is important to bear this in mind when interpreting the figures in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 and the commentary below.

Figure 2.1: Subjects of Study by Mode of Study 2004/05





The subject areas with the highest numbers of full-time enrolments were:

- Business and Administrative Studies (8,680)
- Biological Sciences (8,294)
- Subjects Allied to Medicine (7,349)
- Creative Arts and Design (6,912)
- Social Studies (5,721)
- Languages (5,333)

For part-time study, the highest numbers were in:

- Languages (8,442)
- Education (7,616)
- Business and Administrative Studies (6,449)
- Social Studies (6,319)
- Combined Studies (6,221)

The subjects with the highest numbers of enrolments varied between undergraduate and postgraduate. The same six subject areas were most popular for full-time undergraduates but postgraduates were most often studying Education or Business and Administrative Studies followed by Social Studies.

Part-time undergraduates, including continuing education students studying for credits, most frequently studied Languages while, for postgraduates, Business and Administrative Studies or Education were studied more often than other subjects.

The most popular subject area of study for women on a full-time basis was Subjects Allied to Medicine (6,094 enrolments) but, for full-time men, Business and Administrative Studies (4,919 enrolments) were most frequently undertaken.

For part-time study, the highest numbers of women were studying Education (5,251 enrolments) while, for men, Languages (3,458 enrolments) was most popular, followed by Engineering and Technology (2,856 enrolments)

Subjects Studied by Institution

Table 2.2 provides a breakdown of subject area by institution. The most popular subject areas and the main institutions teaching the students, were:

Business and Administrative Studies with 15,129 enrolments mainly studying at:

- University of Glamorgan (4,197)
- Cardiff University (2,682)
- University of Wales Institute, Cardiff (2,283)
- University of Wales, Newport (1,734)

Languages with 13,775 enrolments mainly studying at:

- University of Glamorgan (3,659)
- Cardiff University (3,471)
- University of Wales, Lampeter (2,935)

Education with 12,333 enrolments mainly studying at:

- University of Wales, Newport (3,067)
- University of Wales, Aberystwyth (1,976)
- University of Wales, Bangor (1,673)

Subjects Allied to Medicine with 12,054 enrolments mainly studying at:

- Cardiff University (4,336)
- University of Wales, Swansea (2,581)
- University of Glamorgan (2,601)

Social Studies with 12,040 enrolments mainly studying at:

- University of Wales, Lampeter (2,768)
- Cardiff University (1,739)
- University of Wales, Swansea (1,531)

Biological Sciences with 10,080 enrolments mainly studying at:

- University of Wales, Bangor (2,118)
- Cardiff University (2,000)
- University of Wales Institute, Cardiff (1,971)

Initial Teacher Training

Tables 2.3 and 2.4 show the number of students on initial teacher training courses by specialist subject and institution for males and females. There were 3,835 students on these courses of which 59 per cent were on first degree courses and the remainder were on postgraduate certificate of education (PGCE) courses. Nearly two thirds (64 per cent) of the students were training to teach at the Primary Level with the majority studying for first degrees. Most of those training to teach in Secondary Schools were on one-year PGCE courses.

The numbers in Tables 2.3 and 2.4 do not match the numbers of education enrolments in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 because the latter include professional development courses and training to teach in further education colleges. In addition, the treatment of specialist subject modules leads to the allocation of a proportion of some education enrolments to the specialist subjects rather than education (see Annex A) in Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Teaching through the Medium of Welsh

Table 2.5 shows the amount of teaching through the medium of Welsh by institution. Overall, 3,694 enrolments (3 per cent of all enrolments) had some teaching through the medium of Welsh. The institutions teaching the largest numbers of students for some modules through the medium of Welsh (together with the percentage of enrolments with some Welsh medium teaching at the institution) are:

- University of Wales, Bangor (1,018 enrolments; 11 per cent)
- Trinity College, Carmarthen (919 enrolments; 41 per cent)
- University of Wales, Aberystwyth (512 enrolments; 5 per cent)

Table 2.1: HE enrolments by mode of study, subject of study, level of study and gender 2004/05

Full-time/sandwich year out

Subject of Study	Undergraduate			Postgraduate			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Medicine & Dentistry	642	1,130	1,772	104	119	223	746	1,249	1,995
Subjects Allied to Medicine	1,150	5,908	7,058	105	186	291	1,255	6,094	7,349
Biological Sciences	3,007	4,643	7,650	259	385	643	3,266	5,028	8,294
Agriculture & Related subjects	305	397	702	73	55	128	379	452	830
Physical Sciences	1,854	1,317	3,171	385	256	641	2,239	1,573	3,812
Mathematical Sciences	401	356	758	44	21	65	445	377	823
Computer Science	2,397	337	2,734	400	86	486	2,798	423	3,220
Engineering & Technology	3,839	442	4,281	463	83	546	4,302	525	4,827
Architecture, Building & Planning	697	306	1,003	168	136	304	865	442	1,307
Social Studies	2,078	2,807	4,885	332	504	836	2,410	3,311	5,721
Law	1,174	2,181	3,355	259	350	609	1,433	2,531	3,964
Business & Administrative Studies	3,702	3,028	6,730	1,217	733	1,950	4,919	3,761	8,680
Mass Communications and Documentation	650	848	1,498	112	202	314	762	1,050	1,812
Languages	1,458	3,589	5,047	97	189	286	1,555	3,778	5,333
Historical and Philosophical studies	1,578	1,822	3,400	216	141	356	1,794	1,963	3,756
Creative Arts and Design	2,979	3,645	6,623	120	168	289	3,099	3,813	6,912
Education	530	2,353	2,883	587	1,247	1,834	1,116	3,601	4,717
Combined	79	203	282	0	*	*	79	205	284
Total	28,520	35,311	63,831	4,940	4,863	9,803	33,460	40,174	73,634

Part-time

Subject of Study	Undergraduate			Postgraduate			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Medicine & Dentistry	0	0	0	694	763	1,457	694	763	1,457
Subjects Allied to Medicine	370	3,169	3,538	304	863	1,167	673	4,032	4,705
Biological Sciences	552	513	1,065	332	389	721	884	902	1,786
Agriculture & Related subjects	109	175	284	42	46	88	151	221	371
Physical Sciences	274	217	490	201	147	348	475	363	838
Mathematical Sciences	96	56	152	45	19	64	141	75	216
Computer Science	1,292	574	1,866	342	94	436	1,634	668	2,302
Engineering & Technology	2,367	232	2,599	489	88	577	2,856	320	3,176
Architecture, Building & Planning	528	163	691	143	82	225	671	245	916
Social Studies	1,360	4,051	5,411	311	597	908	1,671	4,648	6,319
Law	172	265	437	226	219	445	398	484	882
Business & Administrative Studies	1,397	2,464	3,862	1,270	1,318	2,588	2,667	3,782	6,449
Mass Communications and Documentation	68	290	357	132	471	603	200	761	960
Languages	3,267	4,659	7,926	191	325	516	3,458	4,984	8,442
Historical and Philosophical studies	1,387	1,923	3,310	910	654	1,565	2,298	2,577	4,875
Creative Arts and Design	545	928	1,474	221	235	456	766	1,163	1,930
Education	1,679	3,720	5,399	686	1,530	2,217	2,365	5,251	7,616
Combined	2,383	3,763	6,146	27	48	75	2,410	3,811	6,221
Total	17,846	27,162	45,008	6,567	7,887	14,454	24,413	35,049	59,462

Coverage All higher education student enrolments at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes 1 For 2002/03 and subsequent years, subject of qualification aim was coded using JACS codes. In previous years HESA subject codes were used. Therefore, by subject of study, figures for 2002/03 and beyond are not comparable with years previous to 2002/03.
2 In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 2.2: Students by subject of study and institution 2004/05

Subject of Study	UoG	UWA	UWB	CU	UWL	UWS
Medicine & Dentistry	0	0	0	3,411	0	41
Subjects Allied to Medicine	2,601	0	1,273	4,336	0	2,581
Biological Sciences	946	774	2,118	2,000	0	1,317
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture & Related subjects	201	534	209	0	0	0
Physical Sciences	827	540	489	1,663	5	569
Mathematical Sciences	78	101	60	414	0	192
Computer Science	1,460	435	112	610	43	457
Engineering & Technology	2,411	113	113	1,435	0	1,005
Architecture, Building & Planning	556	0	0	983	0	0
Social Studies	597	1,153	446	1,739	2,768	1,531
Law	926	691	243	1,810	0	881
Business & Administrative Studies	4,197	861	607	2,682	81	665
Mass Communications and Documentation	214	959	51	869	48	278
Languages	3,659	971	670	3,471	2,935	1,325
Historical and Philosophical studies	250	448	1,043	1,811	3,088	1,125
Creative Arts and Design	1,209	1,132	393	968	56	34
Education	166	1,976	1,673	468	0	175
Combined	1,028	0	0	0	6	2,302
Total	21,326	10,686	9,499	28,668	9,029	14,479

Subject of Study	UWIC	UWN	NEWI	SIHE	Trinity	RWCMD	OU	Total
Medicine & Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,452
Subjects Allied to Medicine	641	20	463	68	12	12	47	12,054
Biological Sciences	1,971	35	472	45	*	0	398	10,080
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture & Related subjects	157	0	0	100	0	0	0	1,202
Physical Sciences	75	65	78	15	50	0	275	4,650
Mathematical Sciences	*	16	11	0	7	0	159	1,039
Computer Science	332	459	631	434	50	0	500	5,523
Engineering & Technology	399	553	1,108	698	0	0	169	8,003
Architecture, Building & Planning	300	56	230	98	0	0	0	2,223
Social Studies	529	1,315	952	109	108	0	793	12,040
Law	0	10	0	115	0	0	171	4,846
Business & Administrative Studies	2,283	1,734	603	1,000	107	12	298	15,129
Mass Communications and Documentation	186	26	40	30	72	0	0	2,772
Languages	19	187	97	133	67	0	240	13,775
Historical and Philosophical studies	6	234	114	0	114	0	399	8,631
Creative Arts and Design	1,068	1,289	613	1,179	282	604	16	8,841
Education	1,329	3,067	727	1,563	924	0	266	12,333
Combined	0	0	0	0	425	0	2,744	6,505
Total	9,295	9,067	6,139	5,587	2,218	628	6,475	133,096

Coverage All higher education student enrolments at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes

1 UoG	University of Glamorgan	UWIC	University of Wales Institute, Cardiff
UWA	University of Wales, Aberystwyth	UWCN	University of Wales, Newport
UWB	University of Wales, Bangor	NEWI	North East Wales Institute of Higher Education
CU	Cardiff University	SIHE	Swansea Institute of Higher Education
UWL	University of Wales, Lampeter	Trinity	Trinity College Carmarthen
UWS	University of Wales Swansea	RWCMD	Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama
		OU	The Open University in Wales

2 In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 2.3: Enrolments on initial teacher training courses by initial teacher training phase, subject of study and gender 2004/05

First degree leading to qualified teacher status

Phase/subject	Male	Female	Total
Primary	230	1,701	1,931
Secondary	125	192	317
Art	0	5	5
Biology	0	*	*
Business Studies	0	0	0
Chemistry	0	0	0
Design & Technology	72	43	115
Drama	16	74	90
English	*	*	6
General/Integrated Science	0	0	0
Geography	0	*	*
History	0	*	*
Information Technology	0	0	0
Mathematics	21	25	46
Modern Foreign Languages	*	15	17
Music	5	6	11
Physical Education	*	0	*
Physics	0	0	0
Religious Education	0	*	*
Welsh	6	15	21
Total	355	1,893	2,248

Postgraduate Certificate of Education

Phase/subject	Male	Female	Total
Primary	92	418	510
Secondary	405	672	1,077
Art	21	59	80
Biology	25	43	68
Business Studies	6	18	24
Chemistry	17	20	37
Design & Technology	36	33	69
Drama	7	13	20
English	28	94	122
General/Integrated Science	20	27	47
Geography	19	32	51
History	32	49	81
Information Technology	33	19	52
Mathematics	46	51	97
Modern Foreign Languages	11	79	90
Music	11	16	27
Physical Education	57	52	109
Physics	25	*	29
Religious Education	6	24	30
Welsh	5	39	44
Total	497	1,090	1,587

Coverage All higher education student enrolments on ITT courses leading to qualified teacher status at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 2.4: Enrolments on initial teacher training courses by initial teacher training phase, institution and level of study 2004/05

First degree leading to qualified teacher status

Institution	Primary	Secondary	Total
University of Glamorgan	0	0	0
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	0	0	0
University of Wales, Bangor	323	75	398
Cardiff University	0	0	0
University of Wales, Lampeter	0	0	0
University of Wales Swansea	0	0	0
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	376	135	511
University of Wales, Newport	291	107	398
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	227	0	227
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	322	0	322
Trinity College Carmarthen	392	0	392
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	0	0
The Open University in Wales	0	0	0
Total	1,931	317	2,248

Postgraduate Certificate of Education

Institution	Primary	Secondary	Total
University of Glamorgan	0	0	0
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	129	147	276
University of Wales, Bangor	65	197	262
Cardiff University	0	0	0
University of Wales, Lampeter	0	0	0
University of Wales Swansea	0	0	0
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	93	312	405
University of Wales, Newport	43	41	84
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	0	0	0
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	103	358	461
Trinity College Carmarthen	77	22	99
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	0	0
The Open University in Wales	0	0	0
Total	510	1,077	1,587

Coverage All higher education student enrolments on ITT courses leading to qualified teacher status at higher education institutions in Wales.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 2.5: Welsh medium teaching by mode of study and institution 2004/05

Full-time/sandwich student enrolments

Institution	No. of student enrolments with any teaching through Welsh	Total student enrolments	% of student enrolments with any teaching through Welsh	FTE through Welsh
University of Glamorgan	73	10,823	0.7	70
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	403	7,174	5.6	300
University of Wales, Bangor	782	6,773	11.5	443
Cardiff University	151	19,954	0.8	73
University of Wales, Lampeter	36	1,226	2.9	15
University of Wales Swansea	132	9,383	1.4	61
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	141	7,110	2.0	68
University of Wales, Newport	0	3,033	0.0	0
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	70	2,601	2.7	8
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	0	3,601	0.0	0
Trinity College Carmarthen	676	1,391	48.6	283
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	52	564	9.2	7
The Open University in Wales	0	*	0.0	0
Total	2,516	73,634	3.4	1,329

Part-time student enrolments

Institution	No. of student enrolments with any teaching through Welsh	Total student enrolments	% of student enrolments with any teaching through Welsh	FTE through Welsh
University of Glamorgan	55	10,503	0.5	36
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	109	3,512	3.1	26
University of Wales, Bangor	236	2,726	8.7	34
Cardiff University	114	8,714	1.3	20
University of Wales, Lampeter	183	7,803	2.3	57
University of Wales Swansea	155	5,096	3.0	22
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	0	2,185	0.0	0
University of Wales, Newport	68	6,034	1.1	21
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	15	3,538	0.4	2
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	0	1,986	0.0	0
Trinity College Carmarthen	243	827	29.4	33
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	64	0.0	0
The Open University in Wales	0	6,474	0.0	0
Total	1,178	59,462	2.0	252

All student enrolments

Institution	No. of student enrolments with any teaching through Welsh	Total student enrolments	% of student enrolments with any teaching through Welsh	FTE through Welsh
University of Glamorgan	128	21,326	0.6	106
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	512	10,686	4.8	327
University of Wales, Bangor	1,018	9,499	10.7	476
Cardiff University	265	28,668	0.9	93
University of Wales, Lampeter	219	9,029	2.4	73
University of Wales Swansea	287	14,479	2.0	84
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	141	9,295	1.5	68
University of Wales, Newport	68	9,067	0.7	21
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	85	6,139	1.4	10
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	0	5,587	0.0	0
Trinity College Carmarthen	919	2,218	41.4	316
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	52	628	8.3	7
The Open University in Wales	0	6,475	0.0	0
Total	3,694	133,096	2.8	1,581

Coverage All higher education student enrolments at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes 1 FTE = Full Time Equivalent.
2 In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student/Module Record

SECTION 3: QUALIFICATIONS ACHIEVED AT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN WALES.

KEY POINTS

- **The achievement of 34,867 qualifications was reported in 2004/05. An increase of 15 per cent on 2003/04**
- **51 per cent of qualifications were first degrees.**
- **27 per cent of qualifications were at postgraduate level including 659 doctorates. An increase of 22 per cent on 2003/04.**
- **57 per cent of the qualifications were achieved by students domiciled in Wales.**

Achievements by Mode of Study and Level of Study

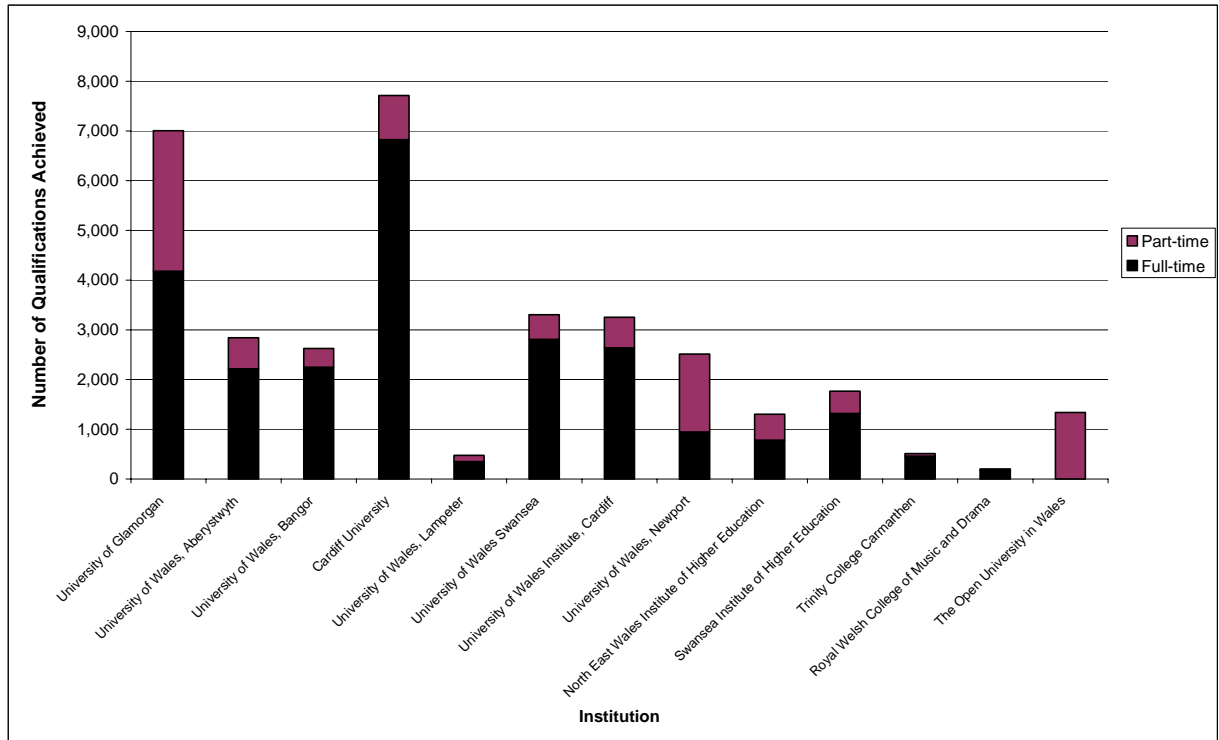
Table 3.1 at the end of this section sets out the achievements at higher education institutions by level of study and mode of study.

Welsh HEIs reported the achievement of 34,867 qualifications. However, there is known to be some under-reporting where the results are not known before the submission date for the HESA student record. In addition, in line with HESA publications, the achievement of credit is not included in the figures shown in this section. Nearly three quarters of the known qualifications (72 per cent) were achieved by full-time (including sandwich) students.

6,823 qualifications were gained by full-time students who had studied at Cardiff University. This represents over a quarter (27 per cent) of the qualifications obtained by full-time students in Wales.

The main institutions from which part-time students achieved qualifications were University of Wales, Newport (1,570), University of Glamorgan (2,824) and the Open University in Wales (1,341). Figure 3.1 shows the achievements recorded for individual institutions.

Figure 3.1: Qualifications Achieved by Mode of Study 2004/05



Around half (51 per cent) of the qualifications achieved overall were at first degree level with broadly similar proportions for other undergraduate (22 per cent) and postgraduate study (27 per cent).

These proportions can be compared with the UK as a whole. Overall 21 per cent of higher education qualifications achieved at UK HEIs were at other undergraduate level with 48 per cent being first degrees and 30 per cent being postgraduate qualifications.

The outcomes by subject of study, mode of study and level of achievement are set out in Table 3.2.

Figure 3.2: Proportion of Qualifications Achieved by Mode and Level 2004/05

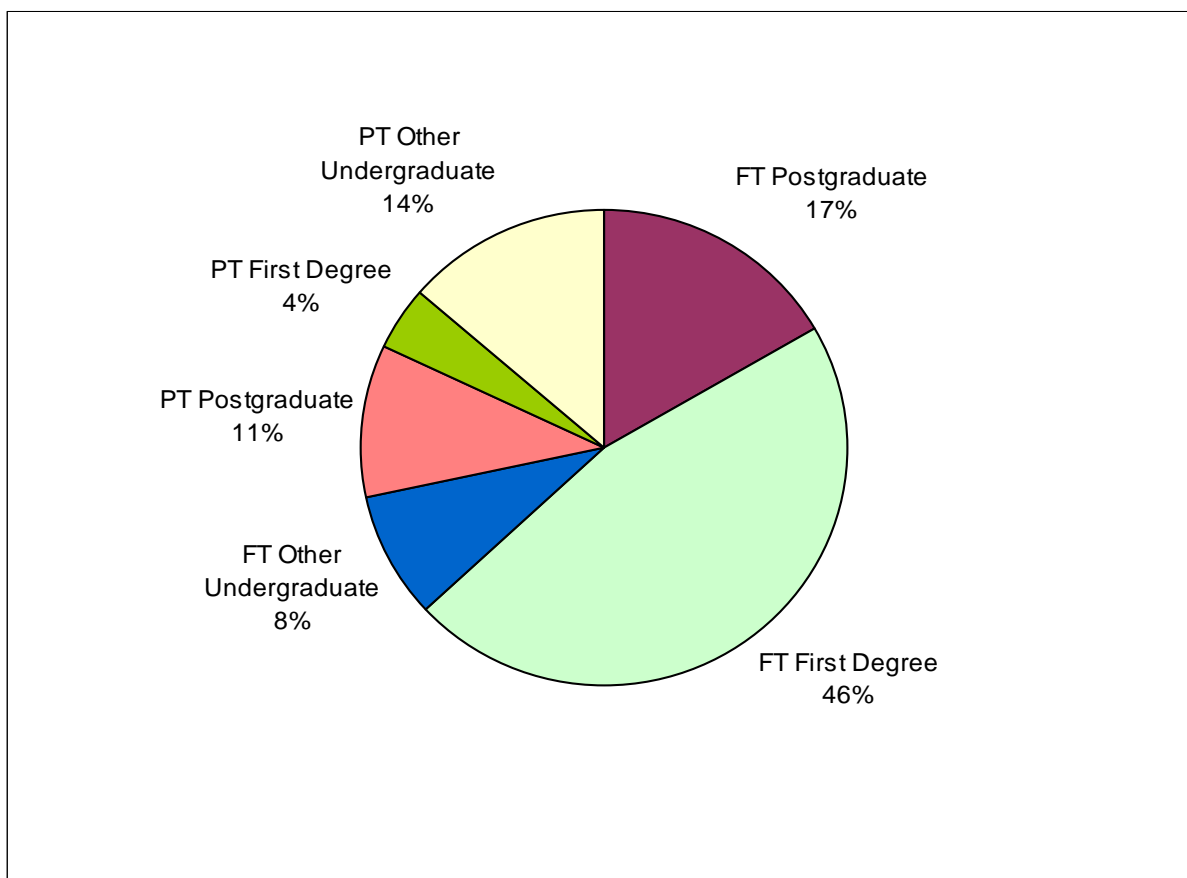
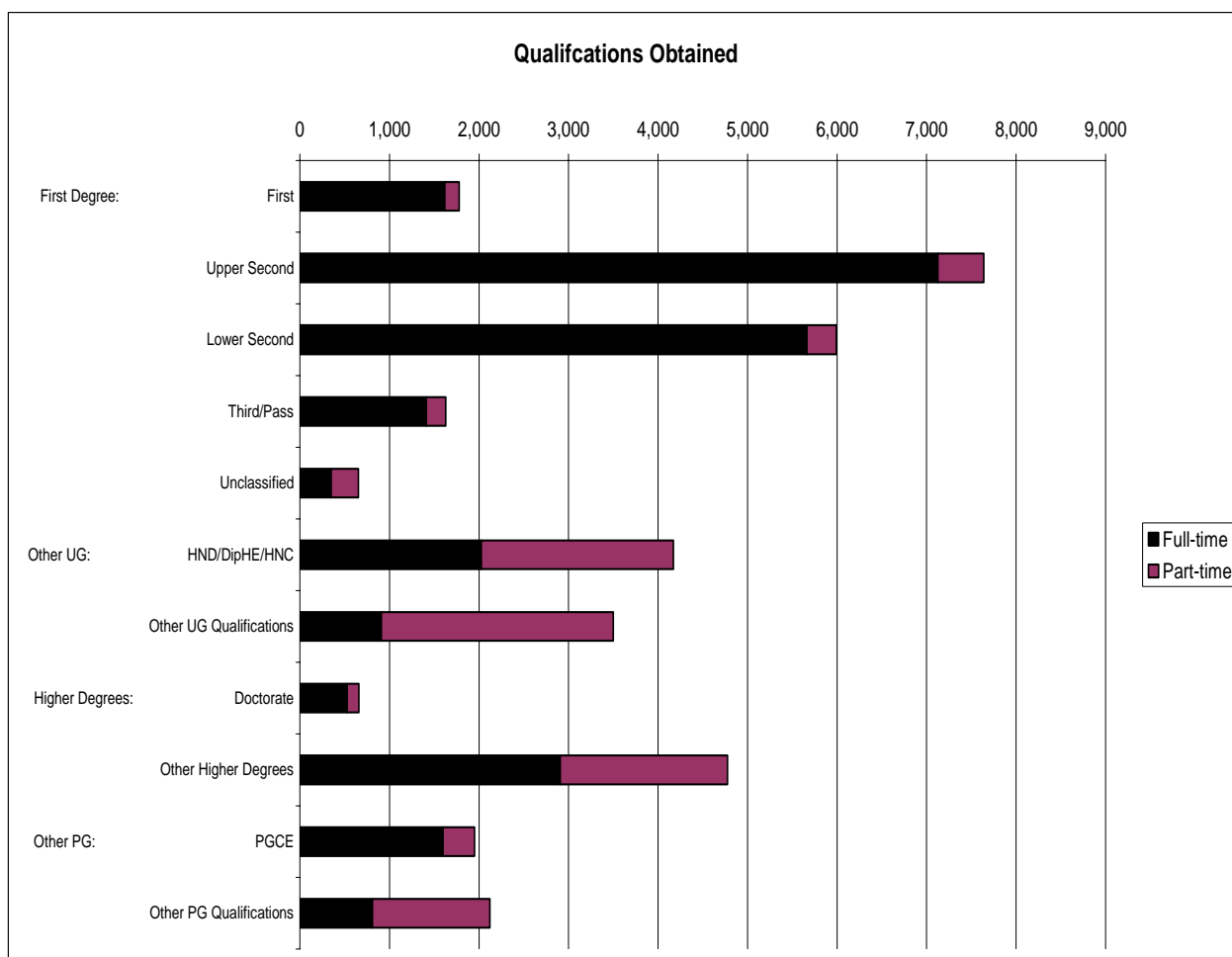


Figure 3.3 shows the numbers achieving qualifications by type and level. Ten per cent of full-time first degree students were awarded firsts, 44 per cent received upper seconds and 35 per cent lower seconds. The proportions of firsts and upper seconds are similar to the proportions achieved in Wales in 2003/04 but slightly lower than the 2004/05 proportions for the UK as a whole. (Firsts 11 per cent, upper seconds 45 per cent, lower seconds 31 per cent).

Sixty two per cent of the 7,669 other (non-degree) undergraduate qualifications achieved were obtained through part-time study. Just over half of the other undergraduate qualifications awarded (54 per cent) were HND/DipHE or HNCs.

Doctorates were awarded to 659 students in 2004/05 and other higher degrees were obtained by 4,777 students. Other postgraduate awards were achieved by 4,072 students of which 48 per cent were PGCEs (including those for teaching in further education colleges).

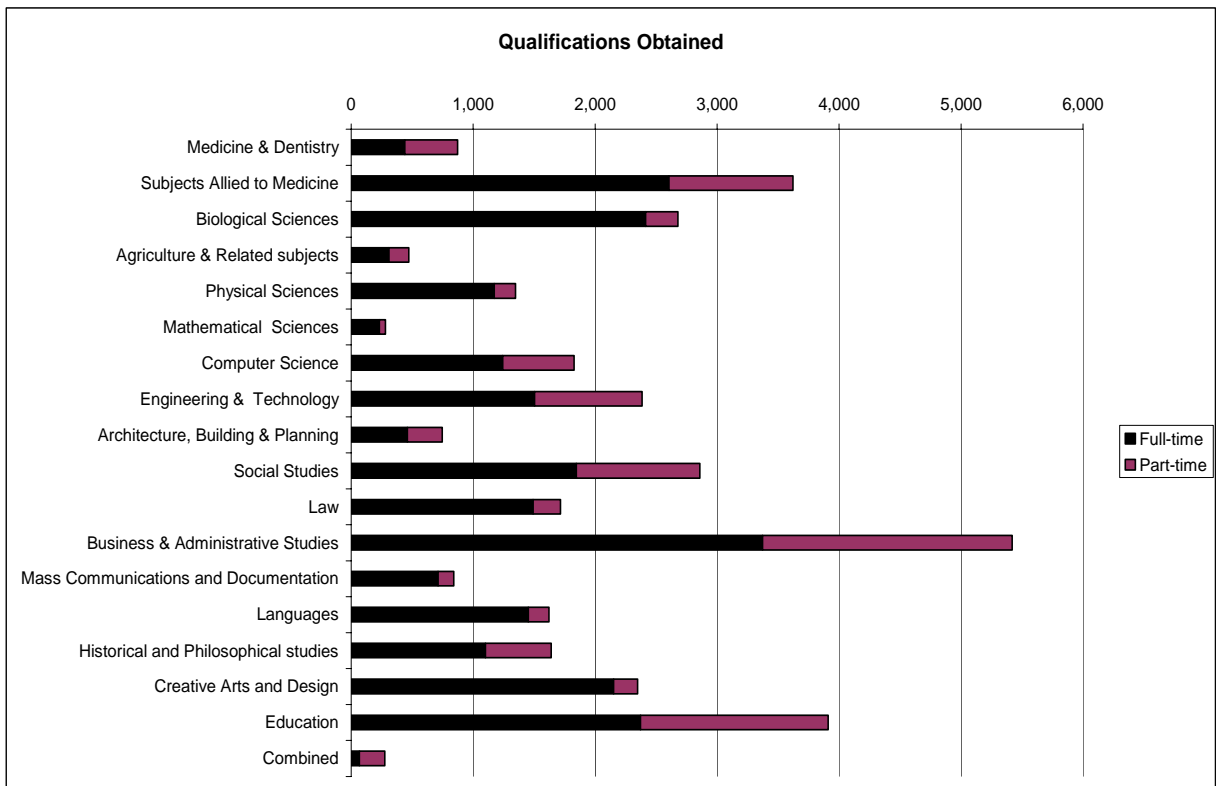
Figure 3.3: Type and Level of Qualification Obtained by Mode 2004/05



Qualifications Achieved by Subject of Study

Figure 3.4 shows the numbers achieving qualifications in each subject area. More detailed information is provided in Table 3.2. As with the subject groupings in Section 2, the qualifications of students on joint courses have been apportioned across the subject areas.

Figure 3.4: Qualifications Obtained by Subject and Mode 2004/05



The largest number of qualifications were achieved in Business and Administrative Studies with more full-time students gaining qualifications than part-time students. This pattern was also seen in the other subject groups.

Within subjects groups there were often substantial differences between full-time and part-time for different types of qualifications. For example, two thirds of the full-time students achieving qualifications in Medicine and Dentistry were first degree students but part-time students achieved qualifications only at a postgraduate level in this area. Most other subjects were studied predominantly on a full-time basis.

Qualifications Achieved by Institution

Figure 3.5 shows the balance between the achievement of undergraduate and postgraduate qualifications at each institution. Fuller information is provided in Table 3.3.

Figure 3.5: Qualifications Obtained by Institution and Level 2004/05

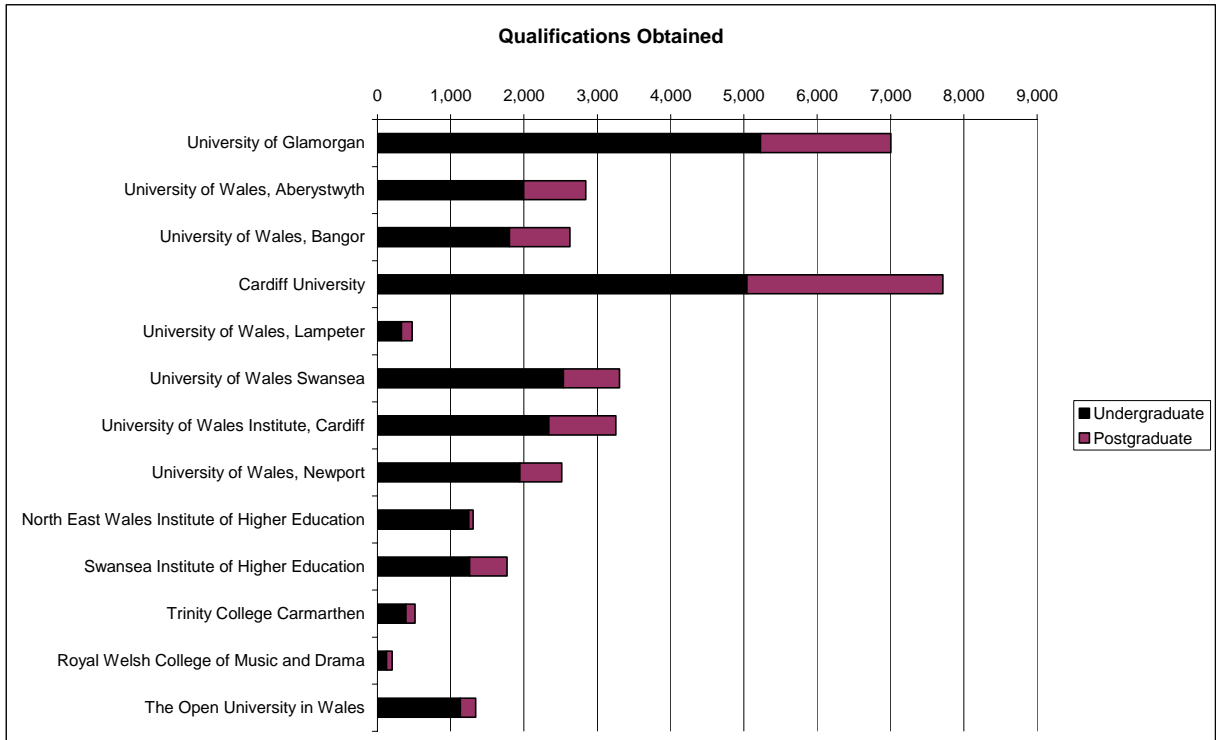


Table 3.4 provides a breakdown of qualifications achieved by domicile for males and females.

Fifty seven per cent of the qualifications achieved from Welsh higher education institutions were obtained by students domiciled in Wales; 14 per cent were obtained by overseas (including non-UK EU) and the remainder by non-Welsh domiciled UK students.

At all levels, more qualifications were achieved by women than men with women gaining around 57 per cent of qualifications at all levels in line with the proportion studying at higher education institutions. There were more overseas male students (56 per cent) than female students gaining qualifications.

Table 3.1: Qualifications obtained by mode of study, institution and level of study 2004/05

Full-time/sandwich

Institution	Postgraduate	First Degree	Other Undergraduate	Total
University of Glamorgan	815	2,136	1,230	4,181
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	357	1,786	72	2,215
University of Wales, Bangor	688	1,428	132	2,248
Cardiff University	1,871	4,457	495	6,823
University of Wales, Lampeter	85	215	52	352
University of Wales Swansea	589	2,018	200	2,807
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	695	1,630	315	2,640
University of Wales, Newport	172	665	109	946
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	16	586	182	784
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	410	775	134	1,319
Trinity College Carmarthen	99	360	*	460
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	47	113	12	172
The Open University in Wales	0	0	0	0
Total	5,844	16,169	2,934	24,947

Part-time

Institution	Postgraduate	First Degree	Other Undergraduate	Total
University of Glamorgan	964	378	1,482	2,824
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	491	87	50	628
University of Wales, Bangor	136	44	199	379
Cardiff University	800	44	46	890
University of Wales, Lampeter	63	13	47	123
University of Wales Swansea	180	146	172	498
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	221	81	311	613
University of Wales, Newport	401	170	999	1,570
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	42	79	400	521
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	101	85	264	450
Trinity College Carmarthen	25	13	16	54
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	29	0	0	29
The Open University in Wales	211	381	749	1,341
Total	3,664	1,521	4,735	9,920

Coverage All higher education students at higher education institutions in Wales obtaining qualification(s)

Notes In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 3.2: Qualifications obtained by mode of study, subject area and level of study 2004/05

Full-time/sandwich

Subject Area	First Degree					Other Undergraduate	
	First	Upper Second	Lower Second	Third/ Pass	Unclassified	HND/ DipHE/ HNC	Other Undergraduate Qualifications
Medicine & Dentistry	*	*	0	212	78	0	22
Subjects Allied to Medicine	207	657	558	104	0	469	511
Biological Sciences	189	962	710	141	9	102	21
Agriculture & Related subjects	15	55	68	10	0	106	0
Physical Sciences	126	345	270	77	9	39	14
Mathematical Sciences	55	70	50	18	*	0	*
Computer Science	84	240	243	95	13	251	45
Engineering & Technology	168	309	286	130	76	204	50
Architecture, Building & Planning	25	74	110	14	59	46	0
Social Studies	116	639	442	79	*	157	28
Law	42	408	419	51	0	45	25
Business & Administrative Studies	125	735	781	243	8	361	53
Mass Communications and Documentation	38	244	137	16	*	0	*
Languages	127	677	352	49	37	*	45
Historical and Philosophical studies	71	450	336	49	*	14	53
Creative Arts and Design	171	931	604	91	31	194	23
Education	46	305	274	29	16	33	10
Combined	11	21	24	*	*	*	5
Total	1,618	7,127	5,663	1,412	349	2,025	909

Subject Area	Higher Degrees		Other Postgraduate		Total
	Doctorate	Other Higher Degrees	PGCE	Other Postgraduate Qualifications	
Medicine & Dentistry	45	55	0	23	440
Subjects Allied to Medicine	32	33	0	35	2,605
Biological Sciences	109	164	0	9	2,414
Agriculture & Related subjects	14	38	0	*	310
Physical Sciences	79	206	0	7	1,173
Mathematical Sciences	9	22	0	0	231
Computer Science	30	220	0	20	1,242
Engineering & Technology	65	211	0	*	1,503
Architecture, Building & Planning	23	110	0	0	461
Social Studies	34	258	0	91	1,847
Law	7	179	0	315	1,492
Business & Administrative Studies	21	929	0	117	3,372
Mass Communications and Documentation	6	151	0	117	713
Languages	27	127	*	6	1,452
Historical and Philosophical studies	21	76	0	29	1,102
Creative Arts and Design	*	70	0	33	2,152
Education	*	59	1,597	*	2,372
Combined	0	0	0	0	67
Total	527	2,908	1,598	811	24,947

Coverage All higher education students at higher education institutions in Wales obtaining qualification(s)

Notes 1 Students obtaining first degrees with eligibility to practice as a doctor are included as a 'pass'.
2 Students obtaining first degrees with eligibility to practice as a dentist are included as 'unclassified'.
3 In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 3.2 (continued): Qualifications obtained by mode of study, subject area and level of study 2004/05

Part-time

Subject Area	First Degree					Other Undergraduate	
	First	Upper Second	Lower Second	Third/ Pass	Unclassified	HND/ DipHE/ HNC	Other Undergraduate Qualifications
Medicine & Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subjects Allied to Medicine	26	97	69	81	42	248	186
Biological Sciences	8	29	21	12	0	34	23
Agriculture & Related subjects	*	*	6	5	0	128	*
Physical Sciences	6	17	12	6	*	21	47
Mathematical Sciences	*	0	*	*	*	0	35
Computer Science	14	26	18	13	*	307	119
Engineering & Technology	35	56	28	26	59	458	94
Architecture, Building & Planning	*	18	21	15	6	153	37
Social Studies	11	49	25	10	*	79	546
Law	5	16	6	8	*	15	14
Business & Administrative Studies	7	38	34	15	5	554	490
Mass Communications and Documentation	8	31	*	0	0	*	*
Languages	8	13	6	*	*	*	64
Historical and Philosophical studies	15	52	29	7	6	87	168
Creative Arts and Design	5	14	13	*	0	28	19
Education	*	46	29	6	8	29	729
Combined	*	8	10	7	166	*	16
Total	161	511	328	217	304	2,145	2,590

Subject Area	Higher Degrees		Other Postgraduate		Total
	Doctorate	Other Higher Degrees	PGCE	Other Postgraduate Qualifications	
Medicine & Dentistry	*	82	0	347	433
Subjects Allied to Medicine	13	114	0	140	1,016
Biological Sciences	20	103	0	14	264
Agriculture & Related subjects	*	12	0	*	162
Physical Sciences	7	52	0	7	175
Mathematical Sciences	*	6	0	0	49
Computer Science	*	68	0	17	587
Engineering & Technology	*	100	0	24	882
Architecture, Building & Planning	8	19	0	*	285
Social Studies	6	182	0	101	1,012
Law	*	90	0	69	225
Business & Administrative Studies	*	569	*	331	2,047
Mass Communications and Documentation	*	53	0	30	129
Languages	17	47	0	12	170
Historical and Philosophical studies	23	118	0	34	538
Creative Arts and Design	8	83	0	24	197
Education	11	171	351	155	1,538
Combined	0	0	0	0	210
Total	132	1,869	352	1,311	9,920

Coverage All higher education students at higher education institutions in Wales obtaining qualification(s)

Notes Students obtaining first degrees with eligibility to practice as a doctor are included as a 'pass'.
Students obtaining first degrees with eligibility to practice as a dentist are included as 'unclassified'.
In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 3.3: Qualifications obtained by mode of study, subject area and level of study 2004/05

Full-time/sandwich

Subject Area	First Degree					Other Undergraduate	
	First	Upper Second	Lower Second	Third/ Pass	Unclassified	HND/ DipHE/ HNC	Other Undergraduate Qualifications
University of Glamorgan	295	792	730	219	100	961	269
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	160	937	605	84	0	47	25
University of Wales, Bangor	160	540	565	158	5	117	15
Cardiff University	507	2,181	1,177	413	179	127	368
University of Wales, Lampeter	25	104	73	13	0	10	42
University of Wales Swansea	183	892	785	157	*	124	76
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	117	677	662	168	6	315	0
University of Wales, Newport	40	300	263	29	33	78	31
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	44	202	278	46	16	105	77
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	57	253	350	106	9	131	*
Trinity College Carmarthen	16	177	150	17	0	0	*
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	14	72	25	*	0	10	*
The Open University in Wales							
Total	1,618	7,127	5,663	1,412	349	2,025	909

Subject Area	Higher Degrees		Other Postgraduate		Total
	Doctorate	Other Higher	PGCE	Other Postgraduate	
University of Glamorgan	41	606	0	168	4,181
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	54	32	262	9	2,215
University of Wales, Bangor	65	356	240	27	2,248
Cardiff University	253	1,125	82	411	6,823
University of Wales, Lampeter	14	34	0	37	352
University of Wales Swansea	87	418	13	71	2,807
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	8	285	386	16	2,640
University of Wales, Newport	5	39	122	6	946
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	0	*	0	15	784
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	0	8	400	*	1,319
Trinity College Carmarthen	0	*	93	*	460
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	*	0	46	172
The Open University in Wales					0
Total	527	2,908	1,598	811	24,947

Coverage All higher education students at higher education institutions in Wales obtaining qualification(s)

Notes

- 1 Students obtaining first degrees with eligibility to practice as a doctor are included as a 'pass'.
- 2 Students obtaining first degrees with eligibility to practice as a dentist are included as 'unclassified'.
- 3 In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 3.3 (continued): Qualifications obtained by mode of study, subject area and level of study 2004/05

Part-time

Subject Area	First Degree					Other Undergraduate	
	First	Upper Second	Lower Second	Third/ Pass	Unclassified	HND/ DipHE/ HNC	Other Undergraduate Qualifications
University of Glamorgan	33	83	57	103	102	1,152	330
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	12	36	17	22	0	9	41
University of Wales, Bangor	12	22	9	*	0	136	63
Cardiff University	5	15	18	5	*	44	*
University of Wales, Lampeter	*	6	*	0	0	8	39
University of Wales Swansea	18	75	36	11	6	107	65
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	14	16	21	29	*	273	38
University of Wales, Newport	11	98	46	7	8	169	830
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	12	20	29	*	15	173	227
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	12	45	18	9	*	71	193
Trinity College Carmarthen	0	*	8	*	0	*	13
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Open University in Wales	29	91	65	26	170	0	749
Total	161	511	328	217	304	2,145	2,590

Subject Area	Higher Degrees		Other Postgraduate		Total
	Doctorate	Other Higher	PGCE	Other Postgraduate	
University of Glamorgan	17	522	0	425	2,824
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	10	381	0	100	628
University of Wales, Bangor	12	71	0	53	379
Cardiff University	51	239	17	493	890
University of Wales, Lampeter	12	44	0	7	123
University of Wales Swansea	17	95	0	68	498
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	*	182	33	*	613
University of Wales, Newport	0	101	272	28	1,570
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	*	23	0	18	521
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	*	68	25	*	450
Trinity College Carmarthen	0	10	0	15	54
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	11	0	18	29
The Open University in Wales	*	122	5	80	1,341
Total	132	1,869	352	1,311	9,920

Coverage All higher education students at higher education institutions in Wales obtaining qualification(s)

Notes

- 1 Students obtaining first degrees with eligibility to practice as a doctor are included as a 'pass'.
- 2 Students obtaining first degrees with eligibility to practice as a dentist are included as 'unclassified'.
- 3 In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

Table 3.4: Qualifications obtained by domicile, gender and level of study 2004/05

	Postgraduate	First Degree	Other Undergraduate	Total
Wales domiciled				
Male	1,870	3,234	2,556	7,660
Female	2,843	5,336	3,918	12,097
England domiciled				
Male	805	3,286	490	4,581
Female	936	3,993	379	5,308
Scotland domiciled				
Male	27	28	11	66
Female	44	32	*	80
Other UK domiciled				
Male	20	44	8	72
Female	37	63	*	103
Overseas domiciled				
Male	1,652	888	203	2,743
Female	1,274	786	97	2,157
Male	4,374	7,480	3,268	15,122
Female	5,134	10,210	4,401	19,745
Total	9,508	17,690	7,669	34,867

Coverage All higher education students at higher education institutions in Wales obtaining qualification(s)

Notes

- 1 Where domicile of student is unknown, domicile has been assumed to be country in which student's institution is situated.
- 2 Channel Islands/Isle of Man included in 'Other UK'.
- 3 In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Student Record

SECTION 4: DESTINATIONS OF LEAVERS

KEY POINTS

- **75 per cent of graduates entered, or continued in, the workforce.**
- **89 per cent were either in employment or further study.**
- **89 per cent of Welsh domiciled employed graduates from Welsh HEIs were employed in Wales.**
- **24 per cent of UK non-Welsh domiciled employed graduates from Welsh HEIs were employed in Wales.**
- **The most popular sectors for employment were Health and Social Work and Education.**

Table 4.1 sets out the destinations of students (six months after graduation) who obtained HE qualifications from Welsh higher education institutions in 2004/05 for whom data are available. It excludes all overseas students, any students who failed to return information in response to the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey run by HESA and those awarded credit but not a full qualification.

Nearly three quarters (72 per cent) of students obtaining undergraduate qualifications entered the workforce though some were in part-time work only and others were combining work and study. The proportion reduces to just over half (52 per cent) entering full-time paid work.

Just over a quarter (27 per cent) continued to study though this reduces to 16 per cent if those undertaking a combination of work and study are excluded. Overall, 88 per cent of those obtaining undergraduate qualifications were in work and/or studying six months after graduation.

A higher proportion (88 per cent) of those obtaining postgraduate qualifications entered, or continued in, the workforce and fewer went on to further study – 18 per cent including those combining work and study. Overall, 94 per cent of those gaining postgraduate qualifications were in work and/or further study.

Table 4.2 compares the location of employment with the country of domicile of those obtaining qualifications from Welsh higher education institutions and entering employment.

13,266 graduates from Welsh HEIs were recorded as being in employment 6 months after graduation. Of these, 891 Welsh domiciled graduates were recorded as leaving Wales to work, including 91 working overseas, but 1,248 non-Welsh UK domiciled graduates were recorded as entering employment in Wales. Nearly a quarter (24 per cent) of non-Welsh UK students found employment in Wales but only 11 per cent of Welsh students moved into employment outside Wales. Although Welsh graduates tended to stay in Wales, over three quarters of non-Welsh UK students at Welsh HEIs did not remain in Wales.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of Graduates in Work or Continuing to Study 2004/05

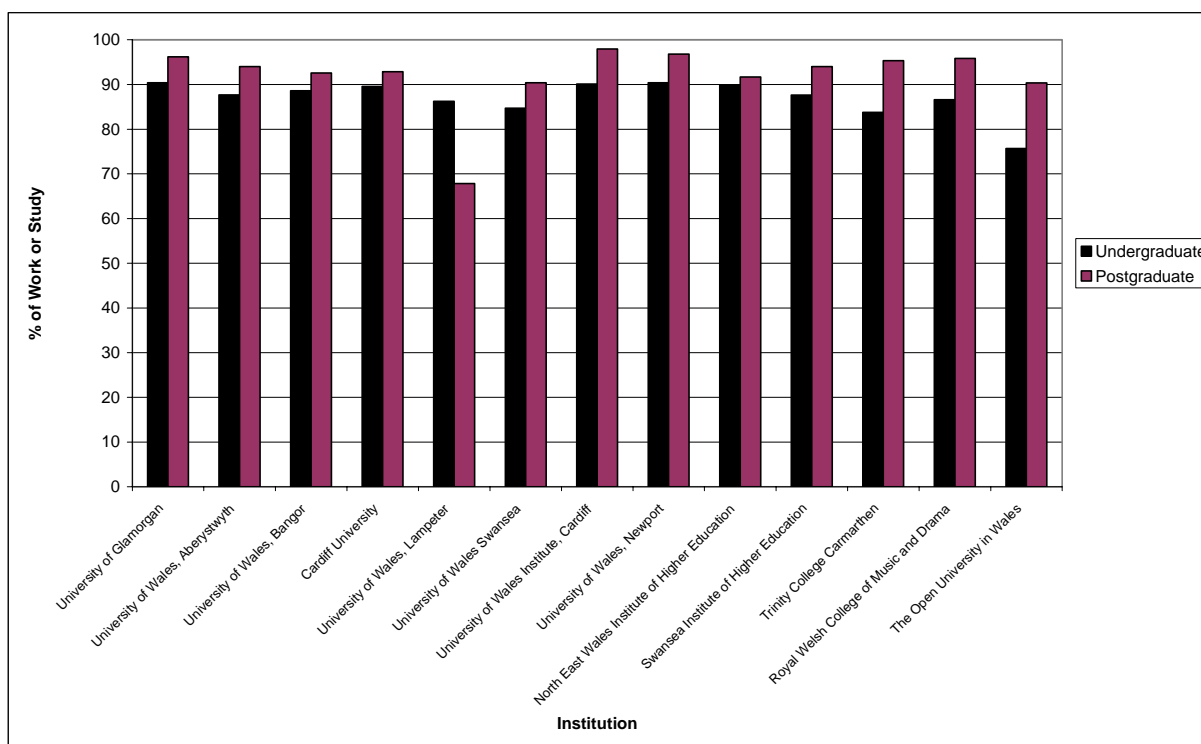


Table 4.3 shows the type of employment graduates entered and the subject of study. The convention adopted in Sections 2 and 3 for allocating students across their subject of study has also been applied in this section (see Annex A).

Almost all the graduates of Welsh HEIs entering employment found jobs within one of eight sectors in 2004/05. The distribution was:

○ Health and Social Work	22 per cent
○ Education	19 per cent
○ Property/Business/Research	13 per cent
○ Public Administration/Defence	11 per cent
○ Wholesale and Retail Trade	9 per cent
○ Community/Social and Personal Services	7 per cent
○ Manufacturing	6 per cent
○ Finance	4 per cent

Although the majority of graduates in vocational subject areas tended to be employed in the relevant sector (e.g. those graduating in Subjects Allied to Medicine entering employment in the Health and Social Work sector), almost all of the eight principal sectors for Welsh graduates attracted some graduates from each subject group.

Table 4.1: Employment and study circumstances of UK domiciled leavers who obtained HE qualifications 2004/05

Students who obtained undergraduate qualifications

Institution	Full-time paid work	Part-time paid work	Unpaid work	Work and further study	Further study	Other	Total
University of Glamorgan	902	167	6	296	257	173	1,801
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	722	105	30	98	346	183	1,484
University of Wales, Bangor	586	137	23	96	191	133	1,166
Cardiff University	2,026	184	21	312	548	361	3,452
University of Wales, Lampeter	52	24	*	20	52	24	174
University of Wales Swansea	825	120	18	96	373	259	1,691
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	800	174	7	205	169	149	1,504
University of Wales, Newport	407	105	5	120	58	74	769
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	365	71	*	100	109	73	720
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	381	79	*	82	125	95	766
Trinity College Carmarthen	159	68	*	7	23	50	308
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	44	6	0	*	19	11	82
The Open University in Wales	69	20	0	32	16	44	181
Total	7,338	1,260	119	1,466	2,286	1,629	14,098

Students who obtained postgraduate qualifications

Institution	Full-time paid work	Part-time paid work	Unpaid work	Work and further study	Further study	Other	Total
University of Glamorgan	140	7	0	90	16	10	263
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	199	20	*	22	23	17	282
University of Wales, Bangor	246	38	0	34	29	28	375
Cardiff University	587	60	*	103	53	62	869
University of Wales, Lampeter	28	*	0	*	6	19	59
University of Wales Swansea	207	26	*	35	22	31	322
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	284	22	0	28	*	7	342
University of Wales, Newport	241	55	*	56	6	12	371
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	21	0	0	*	8	*	36
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	275	11	*	33	8	21	350
Trinity College Carmarthen	68	13	0	*	0	*	86
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	35	*	*	*	5	*	48
The Open University in Wales	38	11	0	24	*	8	83
Total	2,369	270	10	434	179	224	3,486

Coverage UK domiciled leavers from Welsh HEIs who returned data in response to HESA DLHE survey

Notes 1 Leavers who are assumed to be unemployed, not available for employment or are undertaking some other activity are included in 'Other'.
2 In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source HESA DLHE Survey 2004/05

Table 4.2: Region of employment of UK domiciled leavers who obtained HE qualifications by domicile of leaver 2004/05

Country of Domicile	Location of Employment							
	Wales	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	CI and IOM	Other EU	Other Overseas	Total
Wales	7,087	778	14	*	*	41	50	7,978
England	1,213	3,652	30	*	*	98	129	5,126
Scotland	14	25	29	0	0	0	5	73
Northern Ireland	10	12	0	31	0	5	*	60
CI and IOM	11	*	*	0	14	0	0	29
Total	8,335	4,470	74	37	17	144	186	13,266

Coverage UK domiciled leavers from Welsh HEIs who returned data in response to HESA DLHE survey

Notes

- 1 CI = Channel Islands IOM = Isle of Man
- 2 Total includes UK unknown domicile.
- 3 Total includes UK unknown location of employment.
- 4 In this table all values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source HESA DLHE Survey 2004/05

Table 4.3: Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of employer of UK domiciled leavers from HE institutions in Wales by subject of study 2004/05

Subject of Study	Standard Industrial Classification of employer				
	Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	Construction
Medicine & Dentistry	0	0	*	0	0
Subjects Allied to Medicine	0	0	10	*	*
Biological Sciences	12	*	58	15	10
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture & Related subjects	34	0	9	0	*
Physical Sciences	8	5	50	19	10
Mathematical Sciences	0	0	8	*	0
Computer Science	*	*	45	*	8
Engineering & Technology	*	10	231	26	50
Architecture, Building & Planning	*	0	8	*	45
Social Studies	*	0	29	13	5
Law	0	*	16	5	5
Business & Administrative Studies	8	*	118	15	18
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	*	52	*	*
Languages	*	0	34	6	*
Historical and Philosophical studies	*	0	34	6	9
Creative Arts and Design	5	0	85	7	8
Education	*	0	8	*	*
Combined	*	0	8	*	0
Total	80	21	805	129	175

Subject of Study	Standard Industrial Classification of employer				
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	Hotels and Restaurants	Transport, Storage and Communication	Financial Activities	Property Development, Renting, Business and Research Activities
Medicine & Dentistry	0	0	0	0	*
Subjects Allied to Medicine	60	5	*	5	12
Biological Sciences	137	59	39	59	152
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture & Related subjects	31	10	*	*	16
Physical Sciences	59	29	16	25	102
Mathematical Sciences	5	5	*	17	21
Computer Science	55	12	31	26	151
Engineering & Technology	59	15	35	12	128
Architecture, Building & Planning	5	*	8	*	129
Social Studies	87	45	27	61	107
Law	54	21	8	28	211
Business & Administrative Studies	187	87	79	121	211
Mass Communications and Documentation	38	18	14	22	63
Languages	95	26	18	41	97
Historical and Philosophical studies	89	30	13	31	63
Creative Arts and Design	214	84	18	45	118
Education	32	10	7	9	69
Combined	7	*	*	*	7
Total	1,213	456	320	506	1,659

Subject of Study	Standard Industrial Classification of employer					
	Public Administration and Defence; Social Security	Education	Health and Social Work	Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	Other	Total
Medicine & Dentistry	*	14	350	*	0	373
Subjects Allied to Medicine	30	38	1,317	7	*	1,489
Biological Sciences	112	169	253	145	*	1,225
Veterinary Sciences, Agriculture & Related subjects	10	12	12	26	*	168
Physical Sciences	61	61	24	31	*	500
Mathematical Sciences	15	21	*	0	0	101
Computer Science	76	60	30	12	0	509
Engineering & Technology	131	41	16	31	5	790
Architecture, Building & Planning	68	12	17	*	*	305
Social Studies	224	78	316	53	7	1,053
Law	83	18	53	25	*	529
Business & Administrative Studies	250	132	115	80	*	1,426
Mass Communications and Documentation	53	68	27	72	*	434
Languages	84	157	41	49	*	655
Historical and Philosophical studies	67	89	80	98	*	616
Creative Arts and Design	70	160	54	216	8	1,091
Education	167	1,424	135	48	*	1,918
Combined	21	13	11	7	*	85
Total	1,523	2,568	2,856	906	49	13,266

Coverage UK domiciled leavers from Welsh HEIs who returned data in response to HESA DLHE survey

Notes In this table values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source HESA DLHE Survey 2004/05

SECTION 5: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

KEY POINTS

- **Welsh HEIs attracted more new entrants from disadvantaged backgrounds than UK HEIs as a whole with:**
 - **A higher proportion of young full-time undergraduate from state schools**
 - **A higher proportion of mature students having no experience of HE and coming from low participation neighbourhoods.**
 - **A higher proportion of part-time undergraduates with no experience of HE and coming from low participation neighbourhoods.**
- **Non - completion rates of full-time students starting first degrees in Wales were slightly higher than for the UK as a whole.**

HESA has published a comprehensive set of performance indicators in its volume *Performance Indicators in Higher Education in the UK 2004/05*. This is available at www.hesa.ac.uk. It provides a full description of the tables and the methods used.

Four tables relating to Wales have been abstracted and are included in this section.

Young full-time undergraduate entrants (From HESA Table T1b)	Table 5.1
Mature full-time undergraduate entrants (From HESA Table T2a)	Table 5.2
Part-time undergraduate entrants (From HESA Table 2b)	Table 5.3
Projected learning outcomes for full-time students starting first degrees (From HESA Table T5)	Table 5.4

The Open University in Wales is excluded from this section as separate performance indicators for Wales are not calculated.

Participation by Students with Disadvantaged Backgrounds

Tables 5.1 to 5.3 at the end of this section provide information on participation from groups that are under-represented in higher education institutions.

In Table 5.1, the proportions of young 2004/05 (under 21 years old) full-time undergraduate entrants from state schools and colleges in 2004/05 are compared with benchmarks (based on subject mix and qualifications on entry) for each institution, and Wales is compared with the UK as a whole.

The proportion of young full-time undergraduates from state schools or colleges was 91.5 per cent for Wales compared with 87.2 per cent for the UK as a whole.

Six Welsh HEIs exceeded their benchmarks significantly for proportions from state schools. These were:

- University of Wales, Aberystwyth
- University of Wales, Bangor
- University of Glamorgan
- Swansea Institute of Higher Education
- University of Wales Swansea
- Trinity College, Carmarthen

Figure 5.1 shows each institution against its benchmark.

Figure 5.1: Participation of Under-represented groups in Higher Education: Young full-time Undergraduate Entrants 2004/05

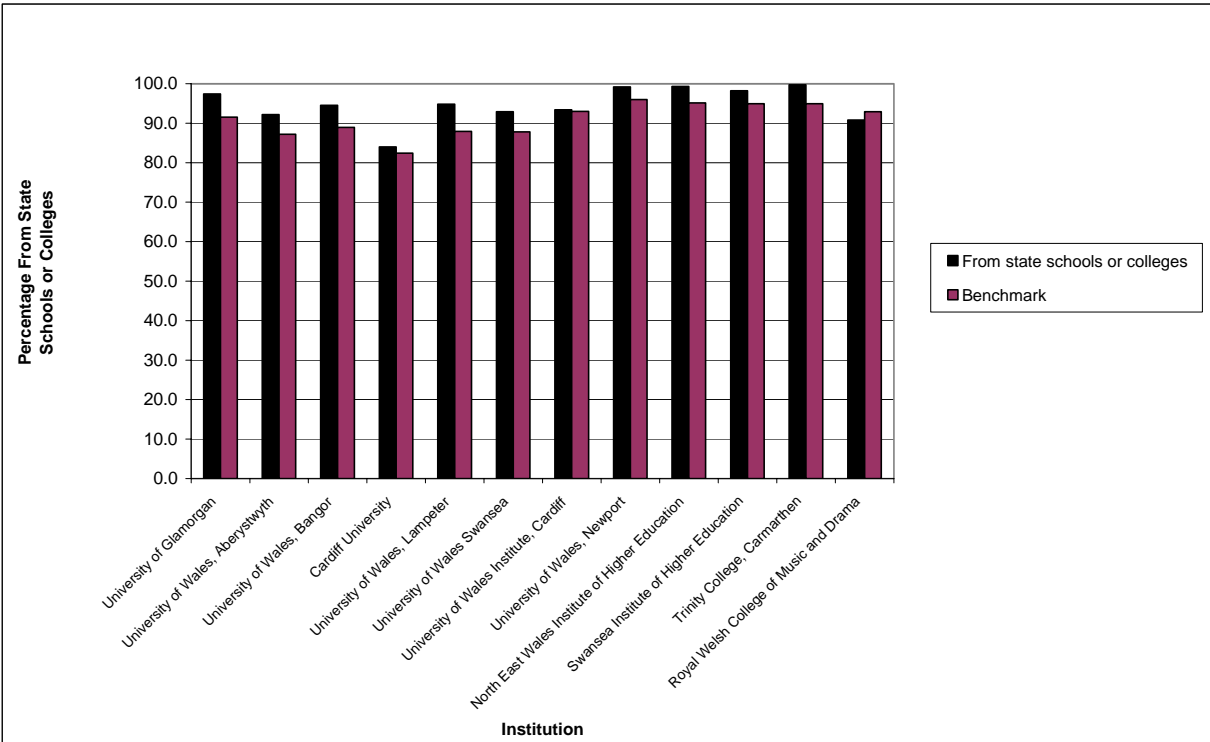


Table 5.2 makes similar comparisons but these are based on the numbers of mature (aged 21 or over) undergraduate new entrants that have no previous HE experience and come from a low participation neighbourhood (based on postcode).

Welsh HEIs recruited a very similar proportion of mature new undergraduate entrants to HEIs in the UK as a whole: 27.2 per cent compared with 27.3 per cent. A higher proportion of these mature new entrants had no previous experience of higher education and came from low participation areas: 21.5 per cent compared with 16.2 per cent from the UK as a whole.

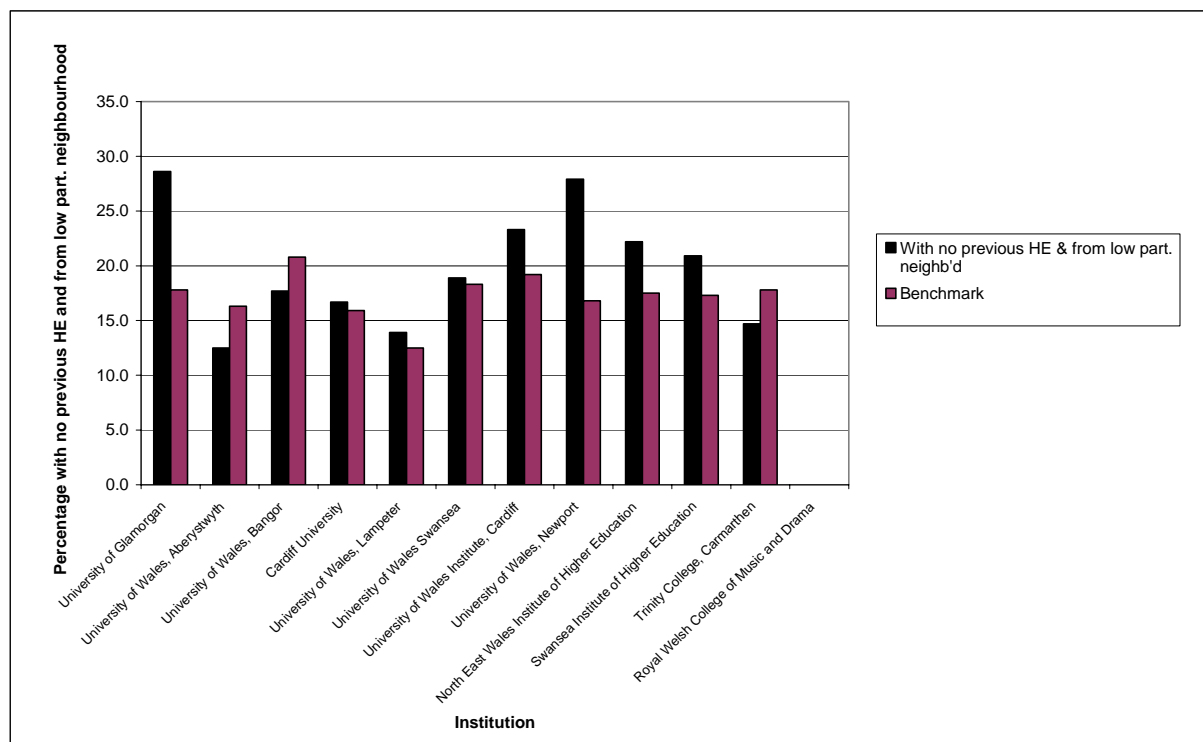
Two Welsh HEIs significantly exceeded their benchmarks. These were:

University of Glamorgan

University of Wales, Newport

Figure 5.2 shows each institution against its benchmark.

Figure 5.2: Participation of Under-represented Groups in Higher Education: Mature Full-time Undergraduate Entrants 2004/05



Part-time undergraduate new entrants are also compared on the basis of the numbers with no previous HE experience who are from low participation neighbourhoods in Table 5.3.

The percentage of new part-time undergraduates from low participation neighbourhoods with no previous experience of HE was higher in Wales (16.5 per cent) than in the UK as a whole (9.0 per cent).

Four institutions significantly exceeded their benchmarks but the University of Wales, Aberystwyth was well below its benchmark. Those significantly exceeding their benchmarks were:

University of Wales Institute, Cardiff

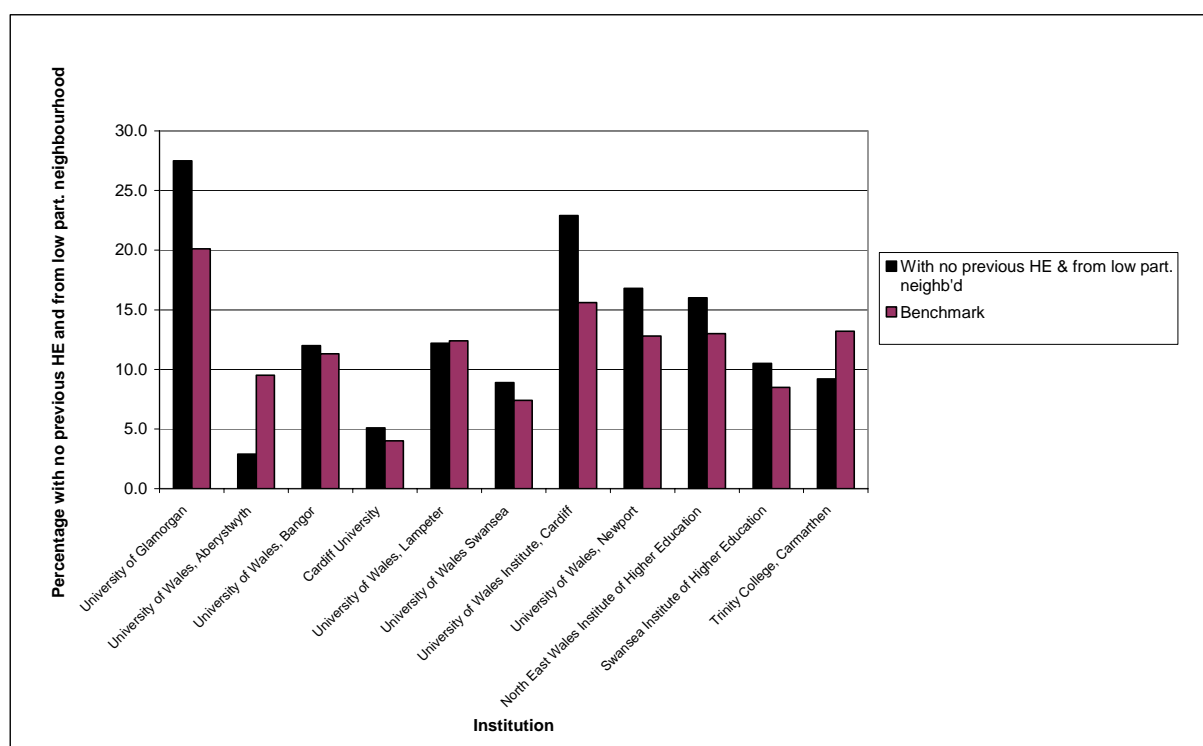
University of Glamorgan

University of Wales, Newport

North East Wales Institute of Higher Education

Figure 5.3 shows each institution against its benchmark.

Figure 5.3: Participation of Under-represented Groups in Higher Education: Part-time Undergraduate Entrants 2004/05



Non-Completion Rates

The final table (Table 5.4) provides a measure of non-completion rates. The statistics are based on new full-time first degree students who started their courses in 2003/04. The outcomes are estimated on the basis of outcomes of the students who entered in earlier years.

The estimates published by HESA suggest that Welsh HEIs have slightly poorer outcomes than the UK as a whole with 15.4 per cent of students neither obtaining an award nor transferring to another HEI compared with 14.9 per cent for the UK as a whole.

Two institutions had outcomes significantly worse than the benchmark. These were:

North East Wales Institute of Higher Education

Swansea Institute of Higher Education

Figure 5.4 shows each institution against its benchmark.

Figure 5.4: Projected Learning Outcomes: Full-time Students Starting First Degree Courses 2003/04

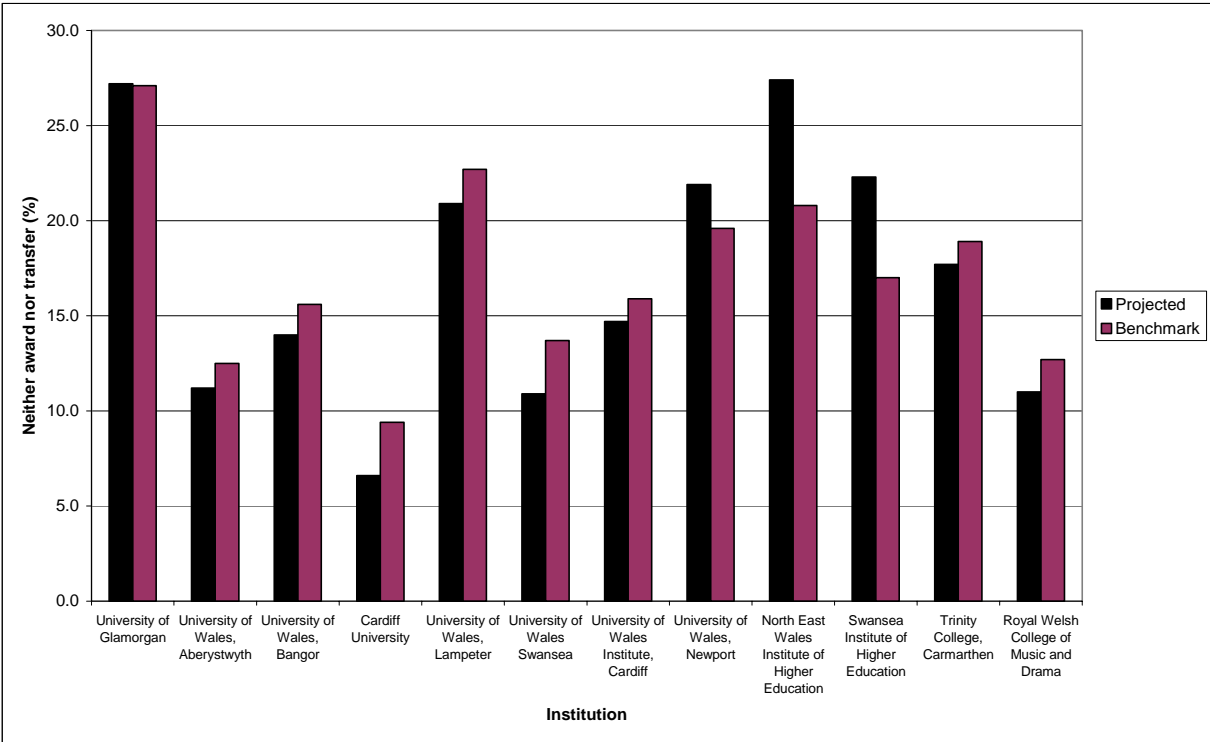


Table 5.1: Participation of under-represented groups in higher education: Young full-time undergraduate entrants 2004/05

	Total full-time undergraduate entrants	Number who are young	Per cent who are young	From state schools or colleges						
				Known data	Percent with known data	Number from state schools or colleges	Per cent from state schools or colleges	Bench mark (%)	Standard deviation (%)	+/-
University of Glamorgan	3,650	2,000	54.9	845	42.2	825	97.4	91.5	0.90	+
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	2,015	1,815	90.1	1,635	90.0	1,505	92.2	87.2	0.74	+
University of Wales, Bangor	1,915	1,430	74.5	1,355	94.8	1,280	94.5	88.9	0.77	+
Cardiff University	4,710	3,950	83.8	3,875	98.1	3,255	84.0	82.4	0.52	
University of Wales, Lampeter	310	155	49.8	135	87.0	125	94.8	87.9	2.38	
University of Wales Swansea	2,715	2,205	81.1	1,865	84.7	1,735	92.9	87.8	0.68	+
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	2,155	1,640	76.1	1,385	84.5	1,295	93.4	93.0	0.78	
University of Wales, Newport	1,040	575	55.4	470	81.8	465	99.2	96.0	1.15	
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	920	390	42.2	295	76.0	295	99.3	95.1	1.45	
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	1,060	725	68.3	685	94.5	675	98.2	94.9	0.98	+
Trinity College, Carmarthen	460	355	77.6	345	96.9	345	99.7	94.9	1.32	+
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	160	135	84.6	130	95.6	120	90.8	92.9	2.70	
Total Wales	21,120	15,375	72.8	13,020	84.7	11,915	91.5			
Total UK	365,530	265,635	72.7	236,365	89.0	206,135	87.2			

Coverage Young full-time undergraduate entrants at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes 0, 1, 2 are rounded to 0. All other numbers are rounded up or down to the nearest 5. Percentages are not subject to rounding,

but have been suppressed where based on populations of less than 20.

+/- Shows that the indicator is significantly better/worse than its benchmark

Source 2004/05 Performance Indicators in Higher Education in the UK

Table 5.2: Participation of under-represented groups in higher education: Mature full-time undergraduate entrants 2004/05

	All undergraduate entrants										
	Total full-time undergraduate entrants	Number who are mature	Percent who are mature	Number with known previous HE	Per cent who are mature with known	Number with no previous HE	Number with no previous HE & from	Per cent with no previous HE & from	Bench-mark (%)	Standard deviation (%)	+/-
University of Glamorgan	3,650	1,645	45.1	780	47.4	800	225	28.6	17.8	1.39	+
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	2,015	200	9.9	185	92.0	170	25	12.5	16.3	2.40	
University of Wales, Bangor	1,915	490	25.5	405	83.4	350	70	17.7	20.8	1.78	
Cardiff University	4,710	760	16.2	410	53.6	430	70	16.7	15.9	1.73	
University of Wales, Lampeter	310	155	50.2	145	92.9	90	20	13.9	12.5	2.76	
University of Wales Swansea	2,715	515	18.9	385	75.2	340	75	18.9	18.3	1.81	
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	2,155	515	23.9	315	61.4	435	75	23.3	19.2	2.09	
University of Wales, Newport	1,040	465	44.6	205	44.1	360	55	27.9	16.8	2.64	+
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	920	530	57.8	480	90.6	370	105	22.2	17.5	1.71	
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	1,060	335	31.7	295	88.1	270	60	20.9	17.3	2.15	
Trinity College, Carmarthen	460	105	22.4	95	92.2	85	15	14.7	17.8	3.55	
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	160	25	15.4	20	72.0	20	5				
Total Wales	21,120	5,740	27.2	3,720	64.8	3,715	800	21.5			
Total UK	365,530	99,780	27.3	83,555	83.7	62,550	13,515	16.2			

Coverage Mature full-time undergraduate entrants at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes 0, 1, 2 are rounded to 0. All other numbers are rounded up or down to the nearest 5. Percentages are not subject to rounding, but have been suppressed where based on populations of less than 20.

+/- Shows that the indicator is significantly better/worse than its benchmark

Source 2004/05 Performance Indicators in Higher Education in the UK

Table 5.3: Participation of under-represented groups in higher education: Part-time undergraduate entrants 2004/05

	All entrants								
	Number of part time undergraduate entrants	Number with known previous HE & low participation	Percent with known data	Number with no previous HE	Number with no previous HE & from low part. neighb'd	Per cent with no previous HE & from low part. neighb'd	Bench mark (%)	Standard deviation (%)	+/-
University of Glamorgan	5,865	3,590	61.2	3,440	985	27.5	20.1	0.45	+
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	895	765	85.5	355	20	2.9	9.5	0.83	-
University of Wales, Bangor	870	500	57.8	330	60	12.0	11.3	1.30	
Cardiff University	2,960	660	22.3	380	35	5.1	4.0	0.95	
University of Wales, Lampeter	1,265	1,065	84.3	640	130	12.2	12.4	0.89	
University of Wales Swansea	2,435	1,435	58.9	480	130	8.9	7.4	0.72	
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	575	300	52.5	410	70	22.9	15.6	1.98	+
University of Wales, Newport	3,025	1,735	57.3	1,635	290	16.8	12.8	0.75	+
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	1,815	1,540	84.9	960	245	16.0	13.0	0.78	+
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	715	465	65.4	225	50	10.5	8.5	1.29	
Trinity College, Carmarthen	380	305	79.6	205	30	9.2	13.2	1.51	
Total Wales	20,795	12,365	59.5	9,055	2,045	16.5			
Total UK	289,070	210,955	73.0	98,495	19,070	9.0			

Coverage Part-time undergraduate entrants at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes 0, 1, 2 are rounded to 0. All other numbers are rounded up or down to the nearest 5. Percentages are not subject to rounding, but have been suppressed where based on populations of less than 20.

+/- Shows that the indicator is significantly better/worse than its benchmark

Source 2004/05 Performance Indicators in Higher Education in the UK

Table 5.4: Projected learning outcomes: Full-time students starting first degree courses 2003/04

	Number of starters	Projected outcomes										
		Degree		Neither award nor transfer				Other award		Transfer		Not known
		Projected (%)	Bench-mark (%)	Projected (%)	Bench-mark (%)	deviation (%)	+/-	Projected (%)	Bench-mark (%)	Projected (%)	Bench-mark (%)	Projected (%)
University of Glamorgan	2,940	58.6	61.9	27.2	27.1	0.82		2.6	3.2	5.1	7.9	6.5
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	1,915	82.8	80.1	11.2	12.5	0.76		0.7	1.6	4.9	5.8	0.4
University of Wales, Bangor	1,655	81.1	75.9	14.0	15.6	0.89		0.5	2.7	4.3	5.8	0.2
Cardiff University	4,045	89.3	83.8	6.6	9.4	0.46		0.3	1.3	3.6	5.5	0.1
University of Wales, Lampeter	255	70.7	68.6	20.9	22.7	2.63		1.4	2.7	7.0	6.1	0.0
University of Wales Swansea	2,555	81.7	78.2	10.9	13.7	0.68		1.1	1.8	5.7	6.4	0.6
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	1,965	76.2	76.3	14.7	15.9	0.82		2.9	2.3	6.2	5.5	0.0
University of Wales, Newport	850	72.4	72.3	21.9	19.6	1.36		0.9	2.6	4.7	5.5	0.0
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	895	64.2	70.7	27.4	20.8	1.36	-	4.2	3.3	4.2	5.3	0.0
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	870	72.2	75.7	22.3	17.0	1.27	-	1.1	2.5	4.4	4.8	0.0
Trinity College, Carmarthen	415	75.3	72.9	17.7	18.9	1.92		0.2	2.5	6.8	5.6	0.0
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	155	44.1	80.5	11.0	12.7	2.66		0.0	1.5	7.6	5.4	37.3
Total Wales	18,515	76.8		15.4				1.4		4.9		1.5
Total UK	318,605	77.1		14.9				2.0		5.7		0.3

Coverage Full-time students starting first degree courses at higher education institutions in Wales

Notes 0, 1, 2 are rounded to 0. All other numbers are rounded up or down to the nearest 5. Percentages are not subject to rounding, but have been suppressed where based on populations of less than 20.

+/- Shows that the indicator is significantly better/worse than its benchmark

Source 2004/05 Performance Indicators in Higher Education in the UK

SECTION 6: STAFF EMPLOYED BY HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN WALES

KEY POINTS

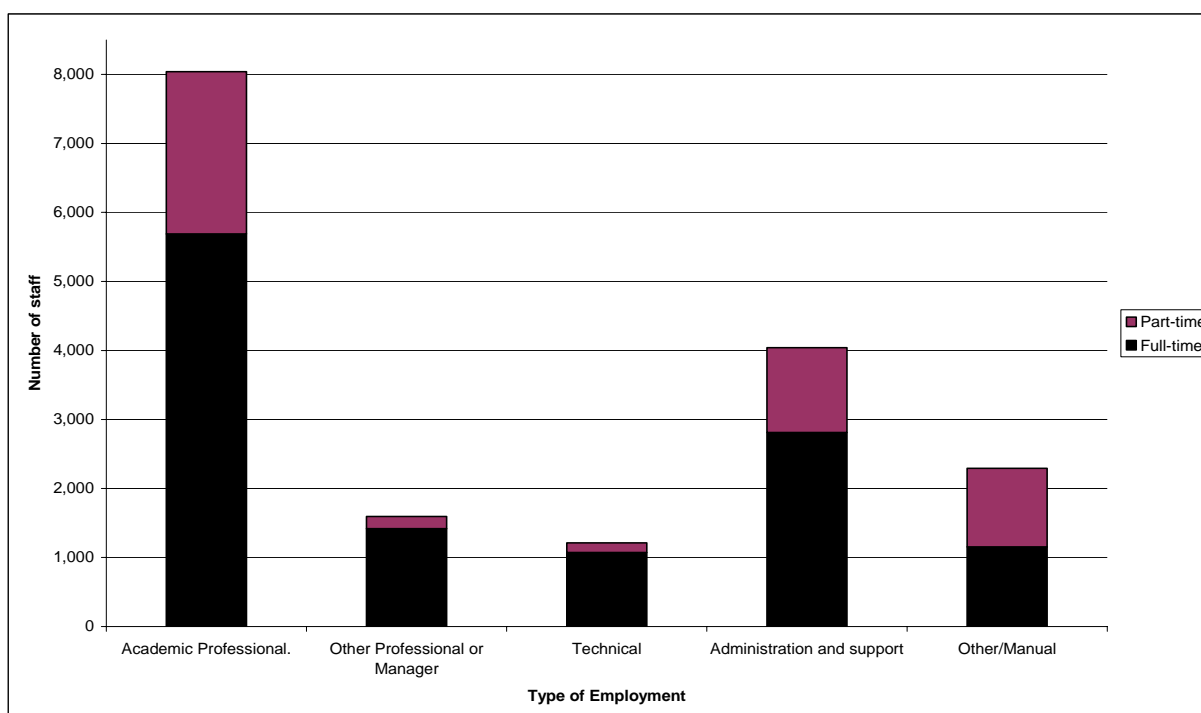
- There were 17,182 people employed by Welsh HEIs in 2004/05
- 71 per cent were employed full-time.
- 8,039 were academic staff of which 8 per cent were professors
- 60 per cent of the academic staff were male.
- 29 per cent of academic staff were over the age of 50.
- 6 per cent of academic staff were from ethnic minorities.
- 2 per cent of academic staff were disabled.

All Staff Employed

In 2004/05 staff numbers showed an increase of 2 per cent on 2003/04. There were 17,182 staff employed by higher education institutions in Wales, including the central functions of the University of Wales but excluding the Open University in Wales (for which disaggregated numbers for Wales are not available). The majority of staff (71 per cent) were employed on full-time contracts but this varied considerably between types of employment. Whereas, overall, around three quarters (74 per cent) of academic, professional, technical or administrative staff were on full-time contracts, the proportions tended to be lower for manual staff with, overall, about half on full-time contracts. The numbers by institution are set out in Table 6.1 at the end of this section and are illustrated for the sector in Figure 6.1 below.

Where a member of staff has more than one contract, a proportion of that member of staff is assigned to each relevant activity according to the rules set out in Appendix A under 'Full Person Equivalent'. Atypical staff are excluded.

Figure 6.1: Staff by Type and Mode of Employment 2004/05



Academic Staff by Age, Ethnicity and Disability for Males and Females.

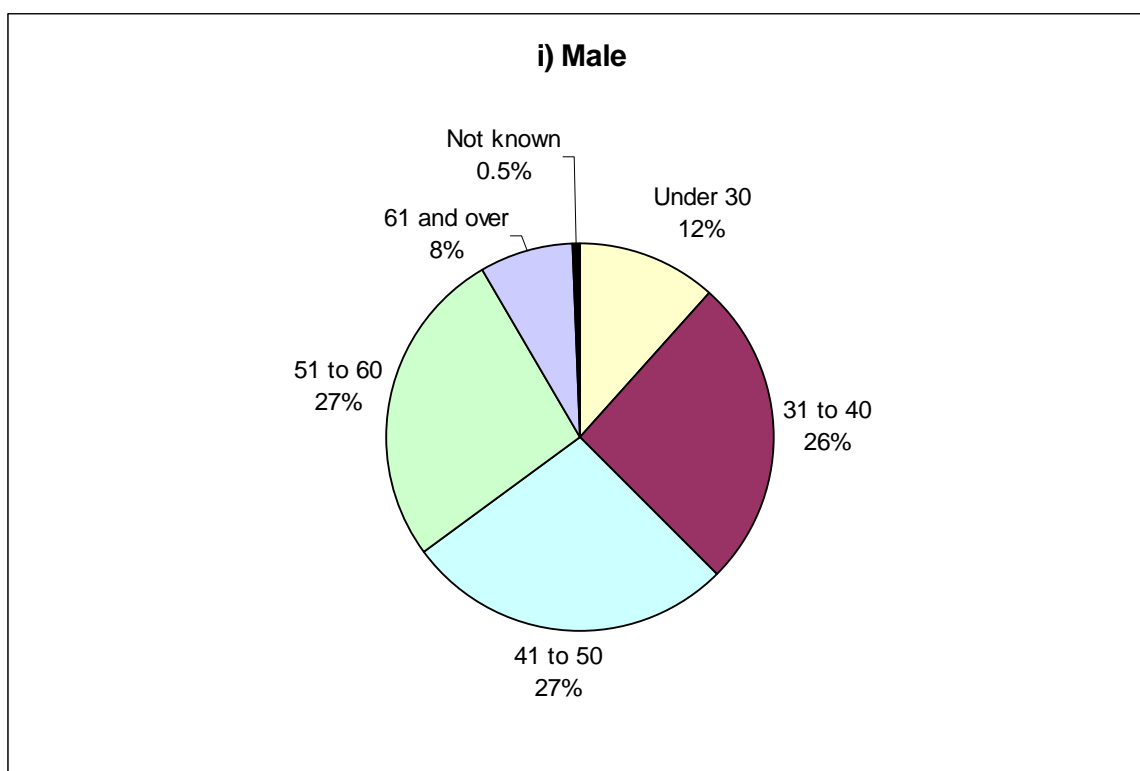
The number of staff is set out in Table 6.2 with a breakdown by age and ethnicity.

There were 8,039 academic staff – an increase of 6 per cent on 2003/04. Very few of these staff were over the age of 60 (6 per cent). In the three 10 year age bands considered (31-40, 41-50, 51-60), there were approximately equal numbers though slightly fewer in the 51-60 group which included 24 per cent of all academic staff.

4,793 (60 per cent) of academic staff were male. In all age groups, there were more men than women, with the differences being most marked in the older age groups.

Figure 6.2 shows the proportions in each age band for men and women separately.

Figure 6.2: Staff by Age Group 2004/05



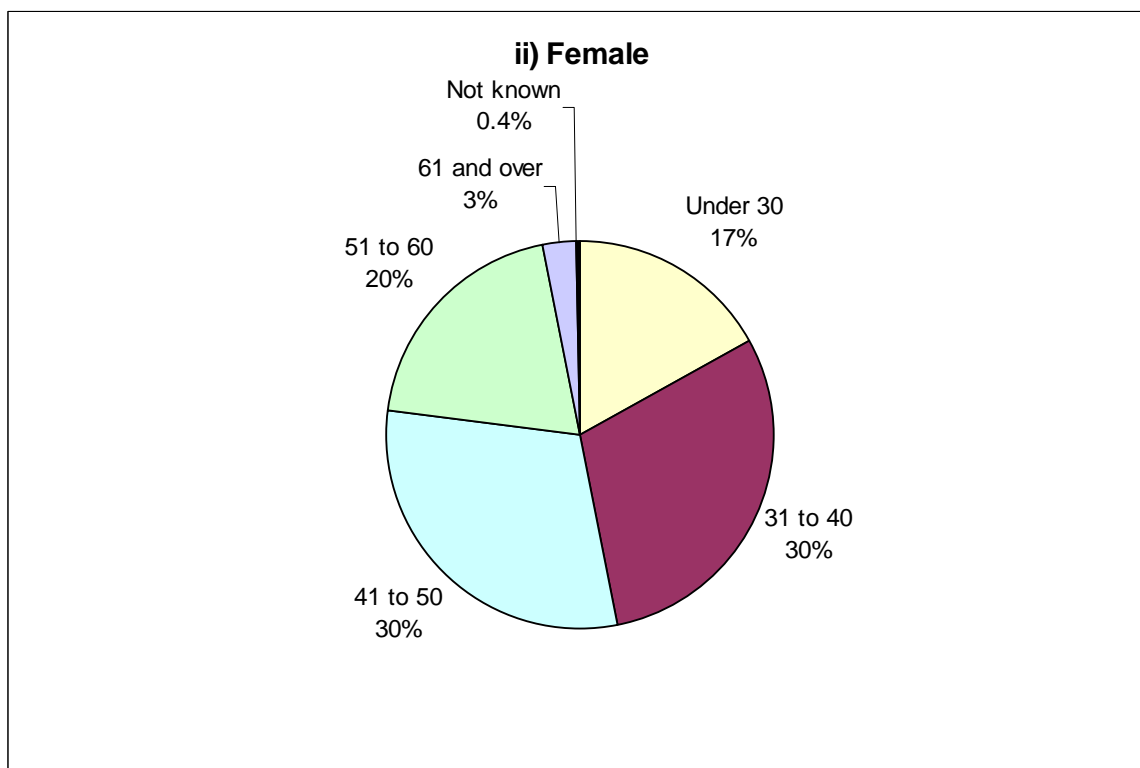


Table 6.2 shows the proportions of academic staff from ethnic minorities were similar for males and females: 6 per cent overall (excluding not known/refused). The largest group of non-white academic staff was those of Asian ethnic origin which accounted for 4 per cent of all academic staff (excluding not known/refused).

There were few academic staff with declared disabilities (2 per cent). (See Table 6.3)

The Grades of Academic Staff

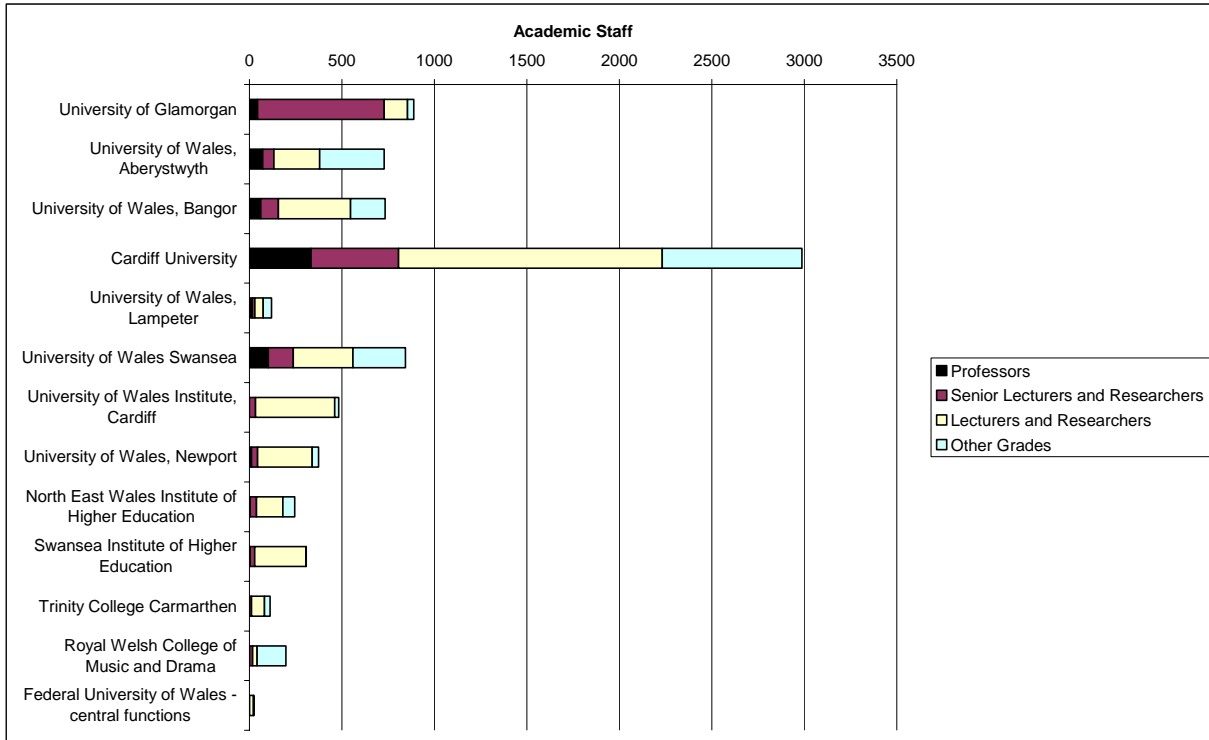
Information on the grade distribution of academic staff for males and females by institution is provided in Table 6.4. The distribution has changed in some institutions with their own grading structures being introduced in 2004/05. There was a significant movement in grades in one institution. The statistics on grade of staff should, therefore, not be compared with those for earlier years and caution is needed when comparing institutions.

Nearly half of the academic staff were either lecturers or researchers (47 per cent); 8 per cent were professors and 20 per cent were senior lecturers or senior researchers with around a quarter classified as other grades. These compare with a distribution for the UK as a whole of lecturers or researchers: 55 per cent; professors: 9 per cent; and senior lecturers or researchers: 16 per cent.

The distribution across grades was different for men and women. 12 per cent of men were professors and 23 per cent were senior lecturers or senior researchers, whereas only 2 per cent of women were professors and 15 per cent were senior lecturers or senior researchers. In part, this is a reflection of the different age profile of men and women with 62 per cent of men and 53 per cent of women being over the age of 40. However, age alone cannot account for the differences.

The distribution of staff by grade in Welsh HEIs is illustrated in Figure 6.3.

Figure 6.3: Academic Staff by Grade 2004/05



Academic Staff by Cost Centre and Grade for Males and Females

The majority of professors, lecturers or researchers (of all grades) were on full-time contracts: 90 per cent and 86 per cent respectively. Those in “other grades” tended to be part-time with around a quarter being full-time. A full breakdown of the numbers by cost centre is provided in Table 6.5.

Full-time

There were 5,690 full-time academic staff across all grades.

Male full-time professors were most frequently employed in:

- Business and Management Studies (64)
- Humanities and Language Based Studies (58)
- Social Studies (56)
- Clinical Medicine (48)
- Biosciences (42)

The cost centres with the highest number of full-time female professors were:

- Social Studies (16)
- Humanities and Language Based Studies (14)

The highest numbers of full-time senior lecturers and researchers were in:

- Humanities and Language Based Studies (118 men / 93 women)
- Business & Management (98 men / 43 women)
- Clinical medicine (108 men / 32 women)
- Nursing and paramedical studies (50 men / 69 women)
- Biosciences (68 men / 12 women)

While professors and senior lecturers and researchers were predominately male, the numbers of full-time lecturers, researchers and other grades were only slightly higher for men than women.

There were 1,103 full-time male lecturers with the highest numbers in:

- Business & Management (140)
- Humanities and Language Based Studies (115)

There were 829 full-time female lecturers with the highest numbers in:

- Nursing and Paramedical Studies (154)
- Education (105)

There were 648 full-time male researchers with the highest numbers in:

- Clinical Medicine (88)
- Biosciences (77)

There were 438 full-time female researchers with the highest numbers in:

- Clinical Medicine (86)
- Biosciences (76)

Part-time

There were 2,349 part-time academic staff.

There were low numbers of part-time staff except for those classified as Other Grades or Lecturers for both men and women.

Of the 64 part-time professors, 10 were in Social Studies and 8 were in Business and Management and 8 were in Humanities and Language Based Studies.

The largest numbers of part-time lecturers were in Design and Creative Arts (109) and Education (105).

There were few part-time male researchers (51). There were more women (119) undertaking part-time research with the largest numbers in Clinical Medicine (26) and Psychology and Behavioural Sciences (25).

Well over half the part-time staff were classified as other grades with the largest number employed in Continuing Education (416).

Table 6.1: All Staff by mode of employment, institution and activity 2004/05

Full-time

Activity	UoG	UWA	UWB	CU	UWL	UWS
Managers	101	74	112	37	6	57
Academic Professional	888	404	563	2,185	65	538
Non Academic Professionals	80	54	66	474	14	45
Laboratory, Engineering, Building, IT and Medical Technicians (including Nurses)	162	109	99	371	5	112
Student Welfare Workers, Careers Advisors, Vocational Training Instructors, Personnel and Planning Officers	69	16	59	25	*	32
Artistic, Media, Public Relations, Marketing and Sports Occupations	26	29	20	0	*	11
Library Assistants, Clerks and General Administrative Assistants	303	205	124	134	10	112
Secretaries, Typists, Receptionists and Telephonists	26	55	106	661	14	101
Chefs, Gardeners, Electrical and Construction Trades, Mechanical Fitters and Printers	23	41	29	38	6	23
Caretakers, Residential Wardens, Sports and Leisure Attendants, Nursery Nurses and Care Occupations	119	17	19	8	*	11
Retail and Customer Service Occupations	*	0	0	0	0	*
Drivers, Maintenance Supervisors and Plant Operatives	6	11	*	0	*	6
Cleaners, Catering Assistants, Security Officers, Porters and Maintenance Workers	105	132	59	177	16	44
Total	1,913	1,146	1,260	4,110	146	1,093

Activity	UWIC	UWN	NEWI	SIHE	Trinity	RWCMD	UoW	Total
Managers	50	51	31	16	11	17	*	566
Academic Professional	347	219	187	142	99	30	23	5,690
Non Academic Professionals	34	24	7	21	19	*	13	853
Laboratory, Engineering, Building, IT and Medical Technicians (including Nurses)	111	26	23	39	11	5	*	1,074
Student Welfare Workers, Careers Advisors, Vocational Training Instructors, Personnel and Planning Officers	56	21	13	9	9	*	0	315
Artistic, Media, Public Relations, Marketing and Sports Occupations	50	21	9	*	*	*	9	188
Library Assistants, Clerks and General Administrative Assistants	99	81	56	54	28	15	23	1,244
Secretaries, Typists, Receptionists and Telephonists	31	21	9	23	5	*	7	1,063
Chefs, Gardeners, Electrical and Construction Trades, Mechanical Fitters and Printers	15	19	7	*	9	*	*	219
Caretakers, Residential Wardens, Sports and Leisure Attendants, Nursery Nurses and Care Occupations	7	13	7	0	*	*	*	209
Retail and Customer Service Occupations	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	8
Drivers, Maintenance Supervisors and Plant Operatives	*	*	*	*	0	0	*	39
Cleaners, Catering Assistants, Security Officers, Porters and Maintenance Workers	42	32	6	20	32	9	5	679
Total	847	530	356	334	230	92	92	12,148

Table 6.1 (continued): All Staff by mode of employment, institution and activity 2004/05

Part-time

Activity	UoG	UWA	UWB	CU	UWL	UWS
Managers	0	*	14	*	*	*
Academic Professional	*	323	171	802	54	305
Non Academic Professionals	*	27	28	53	8	12
Laboratory, Engineering, Building, IT and Medical Technicians (including Nurses)	0	15	18	46	*	15
Student Welfare Workers, Careers Advisors, Vocational Training Instructors, Personnel and Planning Officers	0	*	15	10	*	19
Artistic, Media, Public Relations, Marketing and Sports Occupations	0	12	*	18	0	0
Library Assistants, Clerks and General Administrative Assistants	0	127	80	26	21	73
Secretaries, Typists, Receptionists and Telephonists	0	18	56	397	13	43
Chefs, Gardeners, Electrical and Construction Trades, Mechanical Fitters and Printers	*	10	*	0	*	*
Caretakers, Residential Wardens, Sports and Leisure Attendants, Nursery Nurses and Care Occupations	0	64	32	7	*	6
Retail and Customer Service Occupations	0	*	0	0	0	9
Drivers, Maintenance Supervisors and Plant Operatives	0	6	0	6	0	5
Cleaners, Catering Assistants, Security Officers, Porters and Maintenance Workers	0	212	198	156	17	123
Total	2	820	616	1,523	125	615

Activity	UWIC	UWN	NEWI	SIHE	Trinity	RWCMD	UWCF	Total
Managers	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	33
Academic Professional	135	155	58	165	13	167	*	2,349
Non Academic Professionals	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	144
Laboratory, Engineering, Building, IT and Medical Technicians (including Nurses)	22	8	*	*	*	*	0	138
Student Welfare Workers, Careers Advisors, Vocational Training Instructors, Personnel and Planning Officers	11	16	0	*	*	0	*	79
Artistic, Media, Public Relations, Marketing and Sports Occupations	7	*	*	*	*	*	7	59
Library Assistants, Clerks and General Administrative Assistants	81	39	21	12	6	14	8	509
Secretaries, Typists, Receptionists and Telephonists	31	14	*	6	*	0	*	585
Chefs, Gardeners, Electrical and Construction Trades, Mechanical Fitters and Printers	6	*	*	*	0	0	0	28
Caretakers, Residential Wardens, Sports and Leisure Attendants, Nursery Nurses and Care Occupations	5	10	*	0	*	0	*	133
Retail and Customer Service Occupations	*	10	*	*	0	0	0	23
Drivers, Maintenance Supervisors and Plant Operatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Cleaners, Catering Assistants, Security Officers, Porters and Maintenance Workers	43	59	16	86	7	*	15	936
Total	348	320	108	285	38	193	40	5,034

Coverage All Staff at Welsh HEIs except OU in Wales

- Notes**
- Staff are counted in highest mode if on more than one contract
 - | | | | |
|------|---|---------|--|
| UoG | University of Glamorgan | UWIC | University of Wales Institute, Cardiff |
| UWA | University of Wales, Aberystwyth | UWN | University of Wales, Newport |
| UWB | University of Wales, Bangor | NEWI | North East Wales Institute of Higher Education |
| CU | Cardiff University | SIHE | Swansea Institute of Higher Education |
| UWL | University of Wales, Lampeter | Trinity | Trinity College Carmarthen |
| UWS | University of Wales Swansea | RWCMD | Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama |
| UWCF | Federal University of Wales - central functions | | |
 - In this table values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Staff Record

Table 6.2: Academic Staff by gender, age group and ethnicity 2004/05

Male

Age Group	Total Staff by Ethnicity						Total
	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other	Not known / refused	
Under 30	487	*	28	*	9	33	563
31 to 40	1,064	9	90	6	17	53	1,238
41 to 50	1,177	17	58	5	15	47	1,320
51 to 60	1,165	*	23	*	15	67	1,273
61 and over	345	0	*	*	*	28	378
Not known	9	0	0	0	0	13	22
Total	4,246	29	202	18	57	242	4,793

Female

Age Group	Total Staff by Ethnicity						Total
	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other	Not known / refused	
Under 30	473	*	30	8	6	30	548
31 to 40	871	*	37	8	12	45	976
41 to 50	880	8	26	6	6	48	974
51 to 60	598	*	7	*	*	33	645
61 and over	86	0	0	0	0	*	90
Not known	9	0	0	0	0	*	13
Total	2,916	16	100	24	26	164	3,246

Coverage All teaching and research staff in Welsh higher education institutions except OU in Wales, on academic contracts

Notes In this table values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Staff Record

Table 6.3: Academic Staff by mode of employment, gender and disability status 2004/05

Male

Disability Status	Mode of Employment	
	Full-time	Part-time
Declared disabled	63	24
Not known to be disabled	3,507	1,078
Information not provided	90	31
Total	3,660	1,133

Female

Disability Status	Mode of Employment	
	Full-time	Part-time
Declared disabled	37	19
Not known to be disabled	1,955	1,162
Information not provided	38	35
Total	2,029	1,216

Coverage All teaching and research staff in Welsh higher education institutions except OU in Wales, on academic contracts

Notes Staff are counted in highest mode if on more than one contract.

Source 2004/05 HESA Staff Record

Table 6.4: Academic Staff by grade, gender and institution 2004/05

Institution	Professors		Senior Lecturers and Researchers		Lecturers		Researchers		Other Grades	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
University of Glamorgan	36	9	418	266	31	24	43	30	19	15
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	64	7	51	10	126	57	41	24	189	159
University of Wales, Bangor	55	7	77	18	95	118	92	84	102	86
Cardiff University	301	32	350	123	311	322	436	358	414	341
University of Wales, Lampeter	15	0	8	6	23	21	*	*	16	28
University of Wales Swansea	97	5	104	31	129	90	67	36	115	168
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	0	0	25	7	222	194	*	9	18	*
University of Wales, Newport	7	*	23	10	141	146	*	*	24	11
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	*	*	29	5	73	68	*	0	35	29
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	*	*	19	5	161	117	0	0	0	*
Trinity College Carmarthen	0	0	6	5	30	40	0	0	16	15
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	*	0	15	*	11	13	0	0	88	68
Federal University of Wales - central functions	0	0	*	0	0	0	9	12	*	0
Total	579	68	1,126	487	1,352	1,209	699	557	1,036	925

Coverage All teaching and research staff in Welsh higher education institutions except OU in Wales, on academic contracts

Notes 1 Staff are counted in highest mode if on more than one contract.
2 In this table values less than 5 have been expressed as *.

Source 2004/05 HESA Staff Record

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Table 6.5: Academic Staff by cost centre and grade 2004/05

Full-time

Cost Centre	Male					Female				
	Professors	Senior lecturers and researchers	Lecturers	Researchers	Other grades	Professors	Senior lecturers and researchers	Lecturers	Researchers	Other grades
01 Clinical Medicine	48	108	39	88	0	5	32	39	86	*
02 Clinical Dentistry	8	15	11	6	*	*	6	8	*	0
03 Veterinary Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04 Anatomy and Physiology	5	28	5	8	5	*	14	5	8	*
05 Nursing and Paramedical Studies	5	50	58	*	12	*	69	154	11	9
06 Health and Community Studies	0	20	42	0	0	*	18	76	*	*
07 Psychology and Behavioural Sciences	30	28	28	33	5	5	19	16	38	10
08 Pharmacy and Pharmacology	7	16	13	16	6	*	*	*	20	10
10 Biosciences	42	68	49	77	31	*	12	25	76	13
11 Chemistry	15	23	22	36	6	0	6	6	*	*
12 Physics	14	24	11	48	10	*	*	*	7	*
13 Agriculture and Forestry	6	9	21	5	*	0	*	*	5	*
14 Earth, Marine and Environmental Sciences	16	36	15	34	10	0	6	*	18	*
15 General Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 General Engineering	13	25	41	27	9	0	0	*	*	*
17 Chemical Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Mineral, Metallurgy and Materials Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Civil Engineering	5	17	7	12	0	*	*	*	*	0
20 Electrical, Electronic and Computer Engineering	18	40	26	63	8	*	5	*	8	*
21 Mechanical, Aero and Production Engineering	6	27	21	14	6	0	6	6	*	0
22 Other Technologies	*	*	18	0	0	0	0	*	0	0
23 Architecture, Built Environment and Planning	16	33	25	18	5	0	7	9	21	5
24 Mathematics	14	22	14	*	5	0	*	*	*	*
25 IT and Systems Sciences, Computer Software Engineering	18	66	42	41	10	*	12	11	9	7
26 Catering and Hospitality Management	0	*	10	0	*	0	0	9	0	*
27 Business and Management Studies	64	98	140	31	18	*	43	93	33	14
28 Geography	7	13	16	17	*	0	*	7	7	*
29 Social Studies	56	59	55	23	22	16	31	40	27	27
30 Media Studies	*	12	23	*	13	*	18	12	*	8
31 Humanities and Language Based Studies	58	118	115	25	28	14	93	69	25	40
33 Design and Creative Arts	12	51	80	6	32	*	15	54	*	21
34 Education	7	26	74	*	10	*	15	105	*	8
35 Modern Languages	8	11	10	*	9	0	*	9	3	20
37 Archaeology	*	7	7	0	*	0	*	8	*	*
38 Sports Science and Leisure Studies	*	11	39	*	7	0	*	21	3	*
41 Continuing Education	*	7	21	0	6	0	5	18	*	5
51 Central Libraries and Information Services	*	6	*	0	8	0	6	*	*	6
52 Central Computers and Computer Networks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53 Other Academic Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54 Central Administration and Services	*	6	*	7	13	0	*	*	8	8
55 Staff and Student Facilities	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	*
56 Premises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57 Residences and Catering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	519	1,085	1,103	648	305	64	458	829	438	241

Table 6.5 (continued): Academic Staff by cost centre and grade 2004/05

Part-time

Cost Centre	Male					Female				
	Professors	Senior lecturers and researchers	Lecturers	Researchers	Other grades	Professors	Senior lecturers and researchers	Lecturers	Researchers	Other grades
01 Clinical Medicine	*	16	*	*	98	*	17	16	26	63
02 Clinical Dentistry	*	0	11	*	0	0	*	17	*	0
03 Veterinary Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04 Anatomy and Physiology	0	0	0	*	15	0	0	*	0	8
05 Nursing and Paramedical Studies	0	0	*	0	*	0	*	17	*	*
06 Health and Community Studies	0	0	6	0	*	0	*	45	0	*
07 Psychology and Behavioural Sciences	0	0	6	8	8	0	0	8	25	8
08 Pharmacy and Pharmacology	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	*
10 Biosciences	*	10	0	*	15	0	0	10	12	14
11 Chemistry	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
12 Physics	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	*	0
13 Agriculture and Forestry	*	*	0	*	7	0	0	0	*	*
14 Earth, Marine and Environmental Sciences	*	0	0	9	5	0	0	0	*	*
15 General Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 General Engineering	*	*	8	*	8	0	0	0	0	0
17 Chemical Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Mineral, Metallurgy and Materials Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Civil Engineering	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
20 Electrical, Electronic and Computer Engineering	*	0	*	*	7	0	0	0	*	*
21 Mechanical, Aero and Production Engineering	*	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Other Technologies	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
23 Architecture, Built Environment and Planning	0	0	*	*	12	0	0	*	*	6
24 Mathematics	*	6	0	8	0	0	0	*	*	*
25 IT and Systems Sciences, Computer Software Engineering	*	*	*	*	15	0	0	5	*	*
26 Catering and Hospitality Management	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*
27 Business and Management Studies	8	*	27	0	20	0	*	40	5	12
28 Geography	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	0	*
29 Social Studies	10	*	8	6	45	0	0	22	13	47
30 Media Studies	*	*	*	*	7	0	0	*	0	*
31 Humanities and Language Based Studies	7	0	15	*	71	*	0	31	10	88
33 Design and Creative Arts	*	*	52	0	138	0	*	57	0	97
34 Education	*	35	*	*	22	0	0	70	*	29
35 Modern Languages	*	0	*	*	9	0	0	0	*	20
37 Archaeology	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	*
38 Sports Science and Leisure Studies	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	10	0	*
41 Continuing Education	*	0	11	*	173	0	0	11	*	243
51 Central Libraries and Information Services	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	*
52 Central Computers and Computer Networks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53 Other Academic Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54 Central Administration and Services	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	9
55 Staff and Student Facilities	0	0	*	0	*	0	0	*	0	5
56 Premises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57 Residences and Catering	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Total	60	41	249	51	731	*	29	381	119	684

Coverage All teaching and research staff in Welsh higher education institutions except OU in Wales, on academic contracts

Notes

- 1 Staff are counted in highest mode if on more than one contract.
- 2 Total staff FPE over all academic contracts are included.
- 3 In this table values less than 5 have been expressed as *.
- 4 From 2004/05 HESA have amalgamated existing cost centres to a shorter list. The figures in this table take account of this shorter list where cost centres have merged. For 2004/05 institutions could use the shorter list or still use the longer list, so for this reason cost centres 15 – General Sciences and 22 – Other Technologies, which are not in the shorter list, are still included in this table.

Source 2004/05 HESA Staff Record

SECTION 7: FINANCE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

KEY POINTS

- Total income of Welsh HEIs was £853.1 million in 2004/05.
- Income increased by 6.8 per cent on 2003/04.
- 42 per cent of income was derived from Funding Council grants.
- Total expenditure of Welsh HEIs was £834.5 million in 2004/05.
- Expenditure increased by 6.1 per cent on 2003/04.

Income

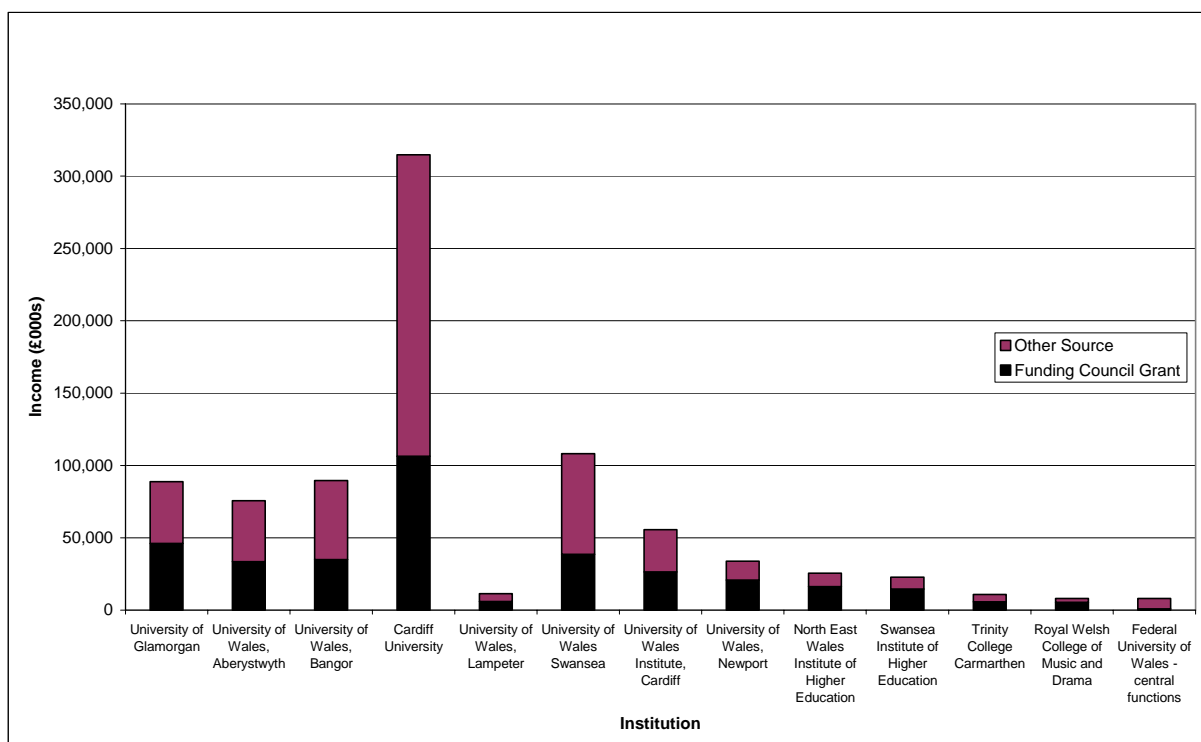
This section provides information on the income and expenditure of HE institutions excluding the Open University in Wales for which separate information is not available.

The total income across all Welsh higher education institutions in 2004/05 was £853.1 million; an increase of 6.8 per cent on 2003/04. £355.6 million was derived from Funding Council grants representing 41.7 per cent of all income.

There were, however, considerable variations between institutions in the proportions of income derived from Funding Council grants. The Federal University of Wales – central functions received only 9.5 per cent from HEFCW but all other institutions lay in the range 33.8 per cent to 67.1 per cent.

Detailed information on sources of income for institutions is given in Table 7.1 at the end of this section. Figure 7.1 shows the total income and the amount Funding Council grant.

Figure 7.1: Income of HE Institutions by Source 2004/05



Expenditure

The total expenditure of HE institutions in 2004/05 was £834.5 million, an increase of 6.1 per cent on 2003/04. Staff costs rose to £497.5 million, an increase of 7.9 per cent on 2003/04; 60 per cent of expenditure being attributed to staff costs compared with 59 per cent in 2003/04.

Figure 7.2 shows the total expenditure and the amount attributed to staff costs. Fuller information is given in Table 7.2.

Figure 7.2: Expenditure of HEIs by Category 2004/05

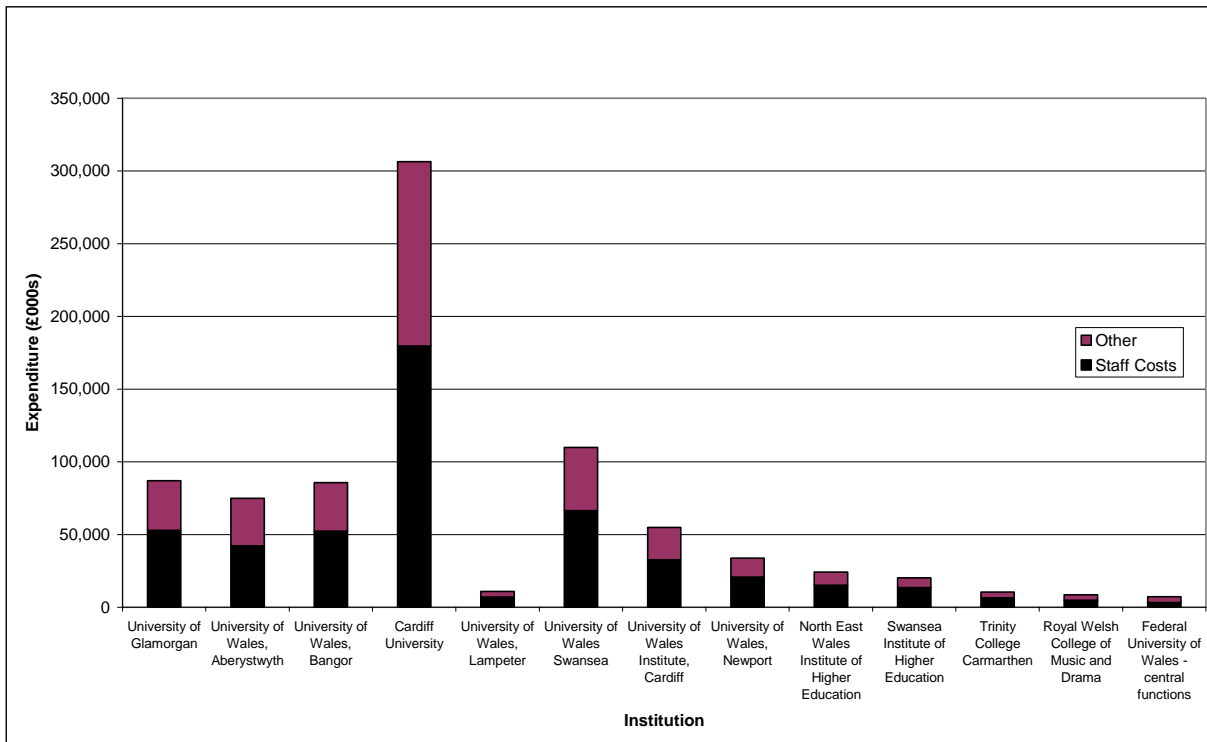
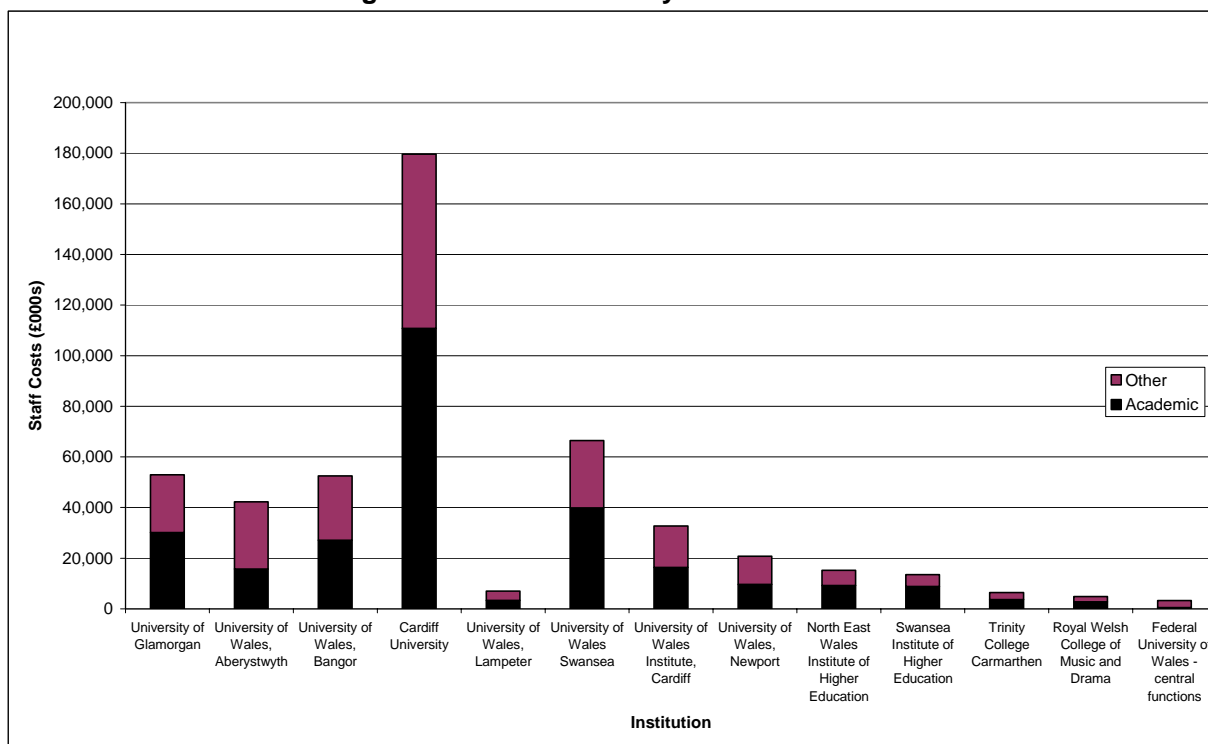


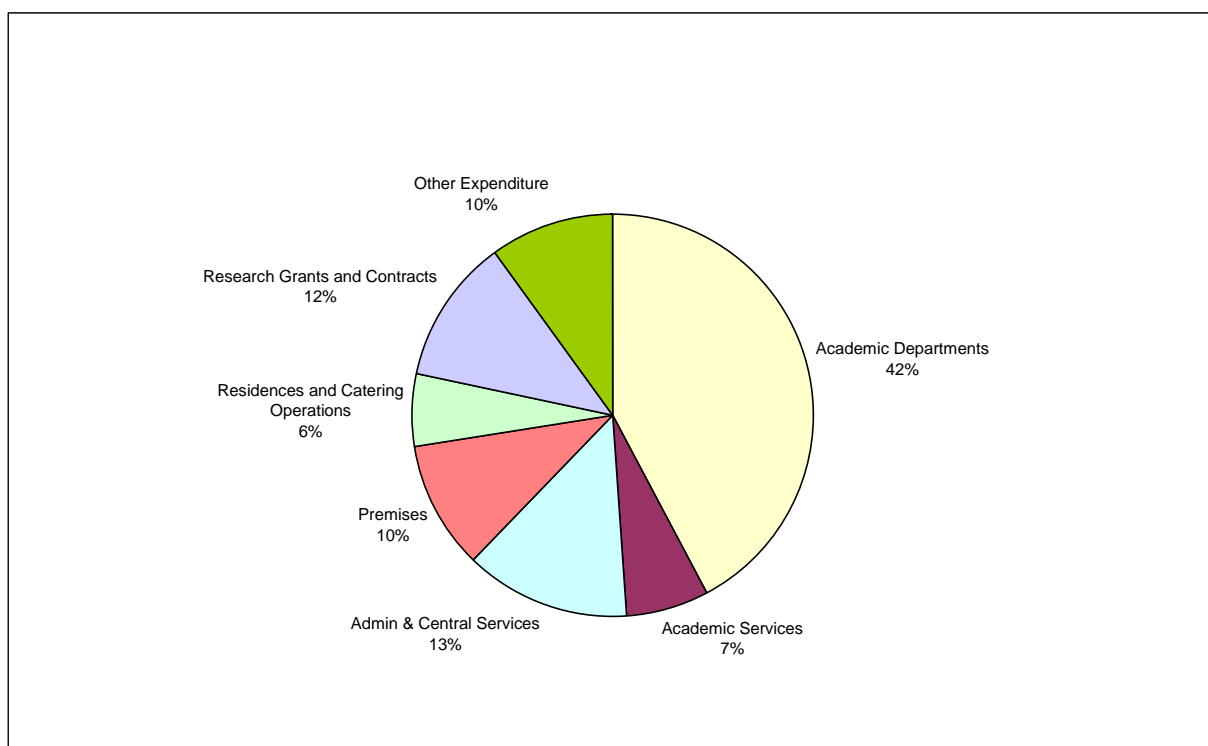
Table 7.3 provides more detailed information on staff costs with a split between academic and other staff costs. Of the total staff costs of £497.5 million, 56 per cent related to academic staff and 44 per cent to other staff costs with 80 per cent of the academic staff costs relating to academic departments. Figure 7.3 shows staff costs by institution.

Figure 7.3: Staff Costs by Institution 2004/05



When all expenditure is taken into consideration, less than half (42 per cent) of expenditure was in academic departments with 13 per cent spent on administration and central services and 12 per cent on activities relating to research grants and contracts. Figure 7.4 shows the breakdown of expenditure into activities. Table 7.4 provides more detailed information for individual institutions. The total expenditure of academic departments by cost centres is shown in Table 7.5.

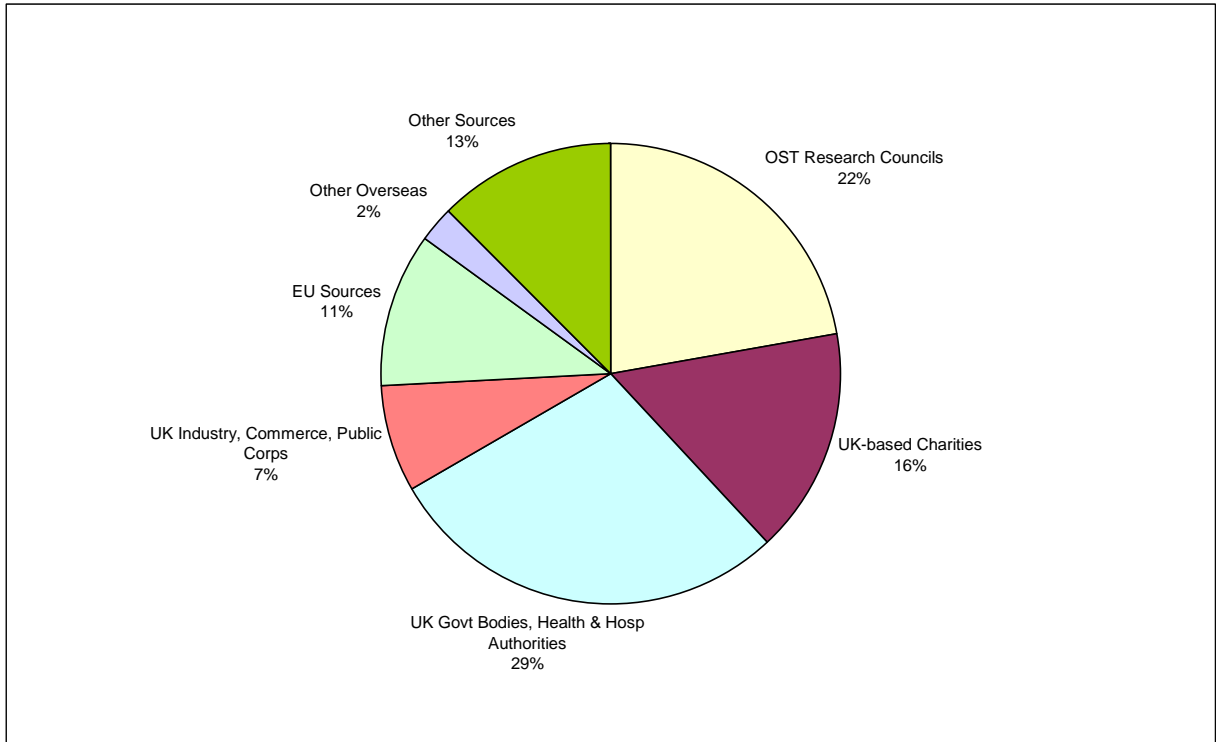
Figure 7.4: Total Expenditure by Activity 2004/05



Research Grants and Contracts

Information on research grants and contracts expenditure by institution is given in Table 7.6. The proportion of the total for each source of research grants and contracts is shown in Figure 7.5.

Figure 7.5: Research Grant and Contracts Expenditure 2004/05



The sources of research grants and contracts vary considerably between institutions. While Cardiff University received considerable amounts of funding from most of these sources, other institutions with substantial research grants and contracts tended to receive their income from between one and four main sources. For example, the University of Glamorgan received the majority of this type of funding from UK Government Bodies (including Health).

Other Services Rendered

Table 7.7 provides information on income from other services rendered for each institution. Overall, £82.4 million came from these sources with the majority (66 per cent) being from UK and EU Government Bodies, including Health and Hospital Authorities.

Financial Indicators

Tables 7.8 and 7.9 continue a series of key financial ratios and other indicators previously published in *Higher Education, Further Education and Training Statistics in Wales*.

Table 7.1: Income of higher education institutions by source 2004/05

£ thousand

Institution	Funding Council Grants	Tuition Fees & Education Contracts	Research Grants & Contracts	Other Income	Endowment & Investment Income	Total Income
University of Glamorgan	46,106	24,951	3,066	13,122	1,593	88,838
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	33,439	13,907	7,951	17,915	2,345	75,557
University of Wales, Bangor	35,012	20,747	12,039	21,153	716	89,667
Cardiff University	106,397	68,346	66,039	68,450	5,503	314,735
University of Wales, Lampeter	5,995	2,353	399	2,397	196	11,340
University of Wales Swansea	38,565	26,106	14,079	28,399	1,104	108,253
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	26,416	14,419	720	13,643	482	55,680
University of Wales, Newport	20,812	5,582	323	6,586	481	33,784
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	16,291	4,739	689	3,439	393	25,551
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	14,616	5,099	106	2,250	614	22,685
Trinity College Carmarthen	5,717	1,789	0	3,273	93	10,872
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	5,438	1,456	0	1,148	67	8,109
Federal University of Wales - central functions	769	10	189	6,080	1,007	8,055
Total	355,573	189,504	105,600	187,855	14,594	853,126

Coverage All higher education institutions in Wales except OU in Wales

Source 2004/05 HESA Finance Record

Table 7.2: Expenditure of higher education institutions by category 2004/05

£ thousand

Institution	Staff Costs	Depreciation	Other Operating Expenses	Interest Payable	Total Expenditure	Staff Costs as % of total Expenditure
University of Glamorgan	52,983	2,701	31,029	300	87,013	61
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	42,269	4,865	27,630	145	74,909	56
University of Wales, Bangor	52,464	3,929	28,334	1,006	85,733	61
Cardiff University	179,645	12,079	112,798	1,822	306,344	59
University of Wales, Lampeter	6,987	702	3,136	61	10,886	64
University of Wales Swansea	66,500	7,305	35,440	769	110,014	60
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	32,706	2,486	18,583	1,151	54,926	60
University of Wales, Newport	20,763	2,067	10,762	180	33,772	61
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	15,205	963	7,950	209	24,327	63
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	13,489	903	5,784	77	20,253	67
Trinity College Carmarthen	6,420	443	3,476	140	10,479	61
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	4,830	580	3,141	0	8,551	56
Federal University of Wales - central functions	3,257	103	3,931	0	7,291	45
Total	497,518	39,126	291,994	5,860	834,498	60

Coverage All higher education institutions in Wales except OU in Wales

Source 2004/05 HESA Finance Record

Table 7.3: Staff costs of higher education institutions by activity 2004/05

Academic staff costs

Institution						£ thousand
	Academic Departments	Academic Services	Admin. & Central Services	Research Grants & Contracts	Other Expenditure	Total
University of Glamorgan	26,245	199	1,120	2,180	406	30,150
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	14,900	0	0	399	392	15,691
University of Wales, Bangor	20,231	0	0	5,542	1,335	27,108
Cardiff University	79,377	368	49	23,524	7,500	110,818
University of Wales, Lampeter	3,165	0	58	97	25	3,345
University of Wales Swansea	31,586	444	768	4,890	2,165	39,853
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	15,715	53	487	9	89	16,353
University of Wales, Newport	9,625	0	0	50	0	9,675
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	7,538	0	807	252	581	9,178
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	7,913	125	731	57	0	8,826
Trinity College Carmarther	3,284	0	242	0	116	3,642
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	2,799	0	0	0	0	2,799
Federal University of Wales - central functions	347	0	0	139	0	486
Total	222,725	1,189	4,262	37,139	12,609	277,924

Other staff costs

Institution								£ thousand
	Academic Departments	Academic Services	Admin. & Central Services	Premises	Residences & Catering Operations	Research Grants & Contracts	Other Expend.	Total
University of Glamorgan	4,380	4,731	6,826	1,273	1,552	2,063	2,008	22,833
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	5,323	3,077	5,665	2,503	3,527	2,641	3,842	26,578
University of Wales, Bangor	6,288	3,725	5,374	2,290	2,046	670	4,963	25,356
Cardiff University	25,629	10,024	16,586	3,512	3,607	3,652	5,817	68,827
University of Wales, Lampeter	794	589	1,015	358	496	102	288	3,642
University of Wales Swansea	7,598	2,743	6,819	2,704	2,212	871	3,700	26,647
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	3,689	3,433	4,397	1,798	1,164	409	1,463	16,353
University of Wales, Newport	2,850	1,460	4,233	1,804	637	38	66	11,088
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	1,041	802	1,978	677	438	156	935	6,027
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	1,233	747	1,655	755	262	11	0	4,663
Trinity College Carmarther	365	445	946	359	506	0	157	2,778
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	490	234	1,041	266	0	0	0	2,031
Federal University of Wales - central functions	86	0	1,109	9	478	0	1,089	2,771
Total	59,766	32,010	57,644	18,308	16,925	10,613	24,328	219,594

Coverage All higher education institutions in Wales except OU in Wales

Source 2004/05 HESA Finance Record

Table 7.4: Expenditure of higher education institutions by activity 2004/05

£ thousand

Institution	Academic Departments	Academic Services	Admin & Central Services	Premises
University of Glamorgan	39,459	8,338	15,862	6,480
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	25,899	5,021	10,423	9,224
University of Wales, Bangor	35,896	6,194	9,807	8,312
Cardiff University	121,476	17,092	26,727	30,980
University of Wales, Lampeter	4,675	837	2,032	1,128
University of Wales Swansea	50,182	7,339	13,346	10,053
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	26,268	5,194	10,318	6,046
University of Wales, Newport	17,611	2,647	7,414	4,573
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	10,360	1,365	5,473	2,928
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	10,974	1,660	4,152	2,797
Trinity College Carmarthen	4,582	829	2,190	1,010
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	3,867	423	1,947	1,899
Federal University of Wales - central functions	541	0	1,719	173
Total	351,790	56,939	111,410	85,603

£ thousand

Institution	Residences and Catering Operations	Research Grants and Contracts	Other Expenditure	Total
University of Glamorgan	4,632	8,802	3,440	87,013
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	7,295	6,845	10,202	74,909
University of Wales, Bangor	5,571	9,930	10,023	85,733
Cardiff University	12,727	57,453	39,889	306,344
University of Wales, Lampeter	1,227	333	654	10,886
University of Wales Swansea	8,457	11,855	8,782	110,014
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	3,082	625	3,393	54,926
University of Wales, Newport	1,190	271	66	33,772
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	1,018	606	2,577	24,327
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	585	85	0	20,253
Trinity College Carmarthen	1,595	0	273	10,479
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	296	0	119	8,551
Federal University of Wales - central functions	858	173	3,827	7,291
Total	48,533	96,978	83,245	834,498

Coverage All higher education institutions in Wales except OU in Wales

Source 2004/05 HESA Finance Record

Table 7.5: Academic department expenditure by cost centre 2004/05

£ thousand

Academic Department	UoG	UWA	UWB	CU	UWL	UWS
01 Clinical Medicine	0	0	0	22,555	0	5,822
02 Clinical Dentistry	0	0	0	5,135	0	0
03 Veterinary Science	0	0	0	0	0	0
04 Anatomy & Physiology	1,996	0	0	2,111	0	0
05 Nursing & Paramedical Studies	5,922	0	6,219	6,771	0	8,993
06 Health & Community Studies	245	0	0	4,110	0	0
07 Psychology & Behavioural Sciences	897	0	4,521	4,822	0	1,614
08 Pharmacy & Pharmacology	0	0	0	4,711	0	0
10 Biosciences	719	3,047	3,044	8,776	0	2,795
11 Chemistry	1,640	0	1,197	3,411	0	1,004
12 Physics	325	1,311	0	2,915	0	902
13 Agriculture & Forestry	156	2,045	2,135	0	0	0
14 Earth, Marine & Environmental Sciences	350	730	2,667	2,878	0	0
16 General Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	7,589
17 Chemical Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Mineral, Metallurgy & Materials Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Civil Engineering	854	0	0	1,896	0	0
20 Electrical, Electronic & Computer Engineering	1,517	0	1,916	1,939	0	0
21 Mechanical, Aero & Production Engineering	1,311	0	0	3,374	0	0
23 Architecture, Built Environment & Planning	1,650	0	0	4,089	0	0
24 Mathematics	1,216	561	228	1,829	0	910
25 Information Technology & System Sciences, & Computer Software Engineering	4,158	2,006	0	2,310	136	1,472
26 Catering & Hospitality Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 Business & Management Studies	6,694	1,463	2,422	11,217	135	1,813
28 Geography	139	1,703	0	0	79	1,675
29 Social Studies	3,797	3,384	1,174	9,673	361	5,453
30 Media Studies	1,728	1,147	238	2,287	205	352
31 Humanities & Language Based Studies	2,121	2,532	3,308	8,539	2,841	4,495
33 Design & Creative Arts	1,765	2,892	675	1,078	0	15
34 Education	215	2,136	2,846	0	0	380
35 Modern Languages	0	514	0	1,124	7	2,131
37 Archaeology	0	0	0	1,295	812	0
38 Sports Science & Leisure Studies	0	428	1,221	0	0	570
41 Continuing Education	44	0	2,085	2,631	99	2,197
Total	39,459	25,899	35,896	121,476	4,675	50,182

Table 7.5 (continued): Academic department expenditure by cost centre 2004/05

£ thousand

Academic Department	UWIC	UWN	NEWI	SIHE	Trinity	RWCMD	UWCF	Total
01 Clinical Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,377
02 Clinical Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,135
03 Veterinary Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04 Anatomy & Physiology	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	4,118
05 Nursing & Paramedical Studies	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	27,941
06 Health & Community Studies	3,140	927	1,731	0	0	0	0	10,153
07 Psychology & Behavioural Sciences	0	226	0	0	0	65	0	12,145
08 Pharmacy & Pharmacology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,711
10 Biosciences	3,256	0	211	0	0	0	0	21,848
11 Chemistry	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	7,419
12 Physics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,453
13 Agriculture & Forestry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4,337
14 Earth, Marine & Environmental Sciences	0	157	0	0	30	0	0	6,812
16 General Engineering	1,508	287	1,663	0	0	0	0	11,047
17 Chemical Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Mineral, Metallurgy & Materials Engineering	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
19 Civil Engineering	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	2,853
20 Electrical, Electronic & Computer Engineering	0	532	0	0	0	0	0	5,904
21 Mechanical, Aero & Production Engineering	0	366	0	2,975	0	0	0	8,026
23 Architecture, Built Environment & Planning	0	138	567	388	0	0	0	6,832
24 Mathematics	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	4,755
25 Information Technology & System Sciences, & Computer Software Engineering	0	569	783	468	85	0	0	11,987
26 Catering & Hospitality Management	1,861	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,861
27 Business & Management Studies	2,999	2,014	961	1,806	252	42	0	31,818
28 Geography	0	63	45	0	111	0	0	3,815
29 Social Studies	0	367	811	96	0	0	0	25,116
30 Media Studies	0	1	0	0	150	0	0	6,108
31 Humanities & Language Based Studies	0	1,313	330	610	433	0	541	27,063
33 Design & Creative Arts	3,189	3,273	1,341	2,025	760	3,760	0	20,773
34 Education	6,187	7,084	1,236	2,570	2,437	0	0	25,091
35 Modern Languages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,776
37 Archaeology	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	2,155
38 Sports Science & Leisure Studies	3,062	165	514	0	276	0	0	6,236
41 Continuing Education	1,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,122
Total	26,268	17,611	10,360	10,974	4,582	3,867	541	351,790

Coverage All higher education institutions in Wales

Note UoG University of Glamorgan
UWA University of Wales, Aberystwyth
UWB University of Wales, Bangor
CU Cardiff University
UWL University of Wales, Lampeter
UWS University of Wales Swansea

UWIC University of Wales Institute, Cardiff
UWCN University of Wales, Newport
NEWI North East Wales Institute of Higher Education
SIHE Swansea Institute of Higher Education
Trinity Trinity College Carmarthen
RWCMD Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama
UWCF Federal University of Wales - central functions

Source 2004/05 HESA Finance Record

Table 7.6: Research grants and contracts expenditure by institution 2004/05

£ thousand

Institution	OST Research Councils	UK-based Charities	UK Govt Bodies, Health & Hosp Authorities	UK Industry, Commerce, Public Corps
University of Glamorgan	293	600	7,357	166
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	1,968	477	2,223	392
University of Wales, Bangor	2,368	1,172	2,572	261
Cardiff University	13,299	11,957	9,939	5,099
University of Wales, Lampeter	6	151	0	176
University of Wales Swansea	3,412	700	4,658	1,033
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	0	42	583	0
University of Wales, Newport	16	20	206	4
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	81	44	188	76
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	0	37	48	0
Trinity College Carmarthen	0	0	0	0
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	0	0	0
Federal University of Wales - central functions	133	17	23	0
Total	21,576	15,217	27,797	7,207

£ thousand

Institution	EU Sources	Other Overseas	Other Sources	Total
University of Glamorgan	206	22	158	8,802
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	1,516	121	148	6,845
University of Wales, Bangor	2,767	54	736	9,930
Cardiff University	4,934	1,620	10,605	57,453
University of Wales, Lampeter	0	0	0	333
University of Wales Swansea	1,209	234	609	11,855
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	0	0	0	625
University of Wales, Newport	25	0	0	271
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	59	158	0	606
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	0	0	0	85
Trinity College Carmarthen	0	0	0	0
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	0	0	0
Federal University of Wales - central functions	0	0	0	173
Total	10,716	2,209	12,256	96,978

Coverage All higher education institutions in Wales except OU in Wales

Source 2004/05 HESA Finance Record

Table 7.7: Other services rendered (from other operating income) by institution 2004/05

£ thousand			
Institution	UK Govt Bodies, Health & Hosp Authorities, EU Government Bodies	Other Sources	Total
University of Glamorgan	3,800	1,652	5,452
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	2,413	1,899	4,312
University of Wales, Bangor	4,181	2,950	7,131
Cardiff University	27,600	10,270	37,870
University of Wales, Lampeter	472	276	748
University of Wales Swansea	6,591	1,063	7,654
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	4,874	4,605	9,479
University of Wales, Newport	2,694	970	3,664
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	1,097	471	1,568
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	297	448	745
Trinity College Carmarthen	405	0	405
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	112	39	151
Federal University of Wales - central functions	0	3,190	3,190
Total	54,536	27,833	82,369

Coverage All higher education institutions in Wales except OU in Wales

Source 2004/05 HESA Finance Record

Table 7.8: Key financial ratios by institution 2004/05

Institution	Funding Council grant as percentage of annual income	Surplus/(deficit) as a percentage of annual income	Historic cost surplus/(deficit) as a percentage of annual income	General reserves as a percentage of annual income
University of Glamorgan	51.9	2.1	3.2	54.6
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	44.3	0.9	3.6	50.1
University of Wales, Bangor	39.0	4.4	1.9	37.7
Cardiff University	33.8	2.7	3.8	0.0
University of Wales, Lampeter	52.9	4.0	4.0	43.9
University of Wales Swansea	35.6	(1.6)	(1.6)	20.1
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	47.4	1.4	2.9	(5.5)
University of Wales, Newport	61.6	0.0	1.6	41.5
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	63.8	4.8	6.1	36.0
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	64.4	10.7	11.6	65.8
Trinity College Carmarthen	52.6	3.6	8.1	30.2
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	67.1	(5.5)	(3.9)	10.8
Federal University of Wales - central functions	9.5	9.5	9.5	125.1
Sector	41.7	2.2	3.0	23.0

Institution	Ratio of current assets to current liabilities	Debtors days	Creditors days	Total Premises expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure	% ratio of long term liabilities to total general reserves
University of Glamorgan	2.5	36.3	79.0	7.4	7.8
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	2.8	42.9	33.7	12.3	58.3
University of Wales, Bangor	1.3	45.4	66.7	9.7	41.0
Cardiff University	2.1	51.3	60.8	10.1	0.0
University of Wales, Lampeter	1.1	23.6	89.9	10.4	18.1
University of Wales Swansea	1.3	39.5	70.8	9.1	40.4
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	1.6	17.8	52.2	11.0	-208.1
University of Wales, Newport	1.8	20.7	73.6	13.5	0.0
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	1.7	22.7	92.7	12.0	0.0
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	4.3	17.0	45.4	13.8	7.5
Trinity College Carmarthen	1.3	19.7	80.7	9.6	66.7
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	1.5	13.8	48.7	22.2	0.0
Federal University of Wales - central functions	3.9	71.9	99.6	2.4	0.0
Sector	2.0	40.8	63.5	10.3	49.0

Coverage All higher education institutions in Wales except OU in Wales

Source 2004/05 HESA Finance Record

Table 7.9: Financial position of higher education institutions 2004/05

£ thousand

Institution	Historic cost Surplus/(Deficit)	General Reserves	Increase/(Decrease) in Cash
University of Glamorgan	2,848	48,529	(28)
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	2,752	37,847	(1,817)
University of Wales, Bangor	1,714	33,806	195
Cardiff University	11,869	0	2,700
University of Wales, Lampeter	454	4,982	1,581
University of Wales Swansea	(1,761)	21,795	4,718
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	1,633	(3,057)	3,566
University of Wales, Newport	538	14,010	(588)
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	1,558	9,205	(1,445)
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	2,633	14,926	(1,730)
Trinity College Carmarthen	877	3,282	1,088
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	(313)	875	0
Federal University of Wales - central functions	764	10,078	(69)
Total	25,566	196,278	8,171

Coverage All higher education institutions in Wales except OU in Wales

Source 2004/05 HESA Finance Record

PART 2

Undergraduate Enrolments on Non-degree Courses

A study of the activity and characteristics of students
enrolled on undergraduate courses not leading to first
degree, in 2004/05

Part 2: Undergraduate Enrolments on Non-degree Courses

Introduction

This study looks at students enrolled on undergraduate courses not leading to first degree, in 2004/05. It examines who they are, what they are doing and where they go. The first section looks at trends over time, and makes a comparison between Wales and the rest of the UK. Sections 2 to 6 examine what they are studying and how, their characteristics and achievements and their destinations on leaving. The final section summarises the findings and concludes with a comparison with undergraduate enrolments on first degree courses.

The study aims to answer the following questions:

- How many non-degree enrolments are there and how do the numbers compare to the rest of the UK?
- What proportion of the student population do non-degree enrolments represent?
- What is the Mode of Study of non-degree enrolments?
- What qualifications do enrolments on non-degree courses aim for and in what subjects?
- Which institutions do non-degree enrolments attend?
- What is the background of non-degree enrolments?
 - What are their qualifications on entry?
 - Are they male or female?
 - What age groups do they belong to?
 - Are they local students?
 - Are they from low affluence areas?
- Are non-degree enrolments successful in achieving their qualification aim?
- What do students achieving non-degree qualifications do once they have achieved their qualification aim?
- Do non-degree enrolments differ from first degree enrolments, and if so, how do they differ?

The main findings are:

- There were 41,623 enrolments on non-degree courses in Welsh HEIs in 2004/05.
- The number has increased by 11 per cent since 2000/01.
- Non-degree enrolments made up 31 per cent of all higher education enrolments.
- 88 per cent were studying on a part-time basis.
- 43 per cent were studying for institutional credit.
- Languages was the most popular subject with 7,977 enrolments.
- University of Glamorgan had the greatest number of non-degree enrolments with 9,079.
- 59 per cent were female.
- 59 per cent were aged 30 or over.
- 42 per cent had an HE qualification as their highest qualification on entry.
- 78 per cent were Welsh domiciled.

- 53 per cent came from the unitary authority in which they studied.
- 20 per cent were from low-affluence neighbourhoods.
- 74 per cent of those obtaining non-degree qualifications were employed six months after leaving.
- 66 per cent of those in employment six months after leaving were in managerial, professional or associate professional jobs.
- They were older (59 per cent aged 30 or over compared to 16 per cent); more likely to be Welsh domiciled (78 per cent compared to 53 per cent); more likely to be studying part-time (88 per cent compared to 13 per cent); and higher qualified on entry (42 per cent with HE qualifications compared to 12 per cent), than their first degree counterparts.
- Non-degree qualifiers were more likely to be undertaking further study six months after leaving than those who obtained first degrees (41 per cent compared to 25 per cent).
- Non-degree qualifiers that obtained employment six months after leaving were more likely to stay in Wales to work than first degree qualifiers (86 per cent compared to 57 per cent).

Section 1: Overview - Non-degree enrolments and trends over time

Summary – With 41,623 enrolments in 2004/05, non-degree provision accounted for 31 per cent of total HE provision at Welsh HEIs and 8 per cent of the total non-degree provision in UK HEIs. Part-time non-degree provision has grown since 2000/01, however, the amount of full-time provision has decreased.

There were 41,623 enrolments on non-degree courses in Welsh HEIs in 2004/05. Since 2000/01, the number of non-degree enrolments has risen by 11 per cent, which is lower than the increase for all provision at 18 per cent. This growth is higher than that in England, where there has been a drop in the number of non-degree enrolments, and that in Northern Ireland, but lower than that for Scotland at 29 per cent. (*Table 1*)

Table 1: HE enrolments at UK HEIs by UK country, 2000/01 to 2004/05

Country of Institution	Provision	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Change 2004/05 compared to 2000/01
Wales	Non-degree	37,547	41,739	42,858	39,965	41,623	11%
	All	113,199	119,997	125,978	128,031	133,096	18%
England	Non-degree	450,108	480,786	502,031	433,437	431,146	-4%
	All	1,650,802	1,720,252	1,801,221	1,861,853	1,889,350	14%
Scotland	Non-degree	27,563	36,184	31,639	31,392	35,423	29%
	All	180,304	196,982	197,364	205,154	210,598	17%
Northern Ireland	Non-degree	8,824	8,688	8,308	8,037	9,056	3%
	All	46,319	48,847	50,554	52,403	54,497	18%
UK	Non-degree	524,042	567,397	584,836	512,831	517,248	-1%
	All	1,990,624	2,086,078	2,175,117	2,247,441	2,287,541	15%

Comparing the number of non-degree enrolments as a proportion of total HE provision in Wales to the rest of the UK, Welsh HEIs had a higher percentage of non-degree enrolments than HEIs in the other UK countries. At 31 per cent in 2004/05, this is more than England at 23 per cent and Scotland and Northern Ireland, both at 17 per cent. This proportion has fallen slightly since 2000/01 when one third of all enrolments were non-degree and this fall is due to proportionally larger increases in the number of first degree and postgraduate enrolments over the same period. (*Table 2*)

Table 2: HE enrolments at UK HEIs by level of study and UK country, 2000/01 and 2004/05

Country of Institution	Level of Study	2000/01	2004/05	As proportion of total enrolments	
				2000/01	2004/05
Wales	Postgraduate	20,423	24,257	18%	18%
	First degree	55,229	67,216	49%	51%
	Non-degree	37,547	41,623	33%	31%
Total		113,199	133,096	100%	100%
England	Postgraduate	377,143	446,817	23%	24%
	First degree	823,551	1,011,387	50%	54%
	Non-degree	450,108	431,146	27%	23%
Total		1,650,802	1,889,350	100%	100%
Scotland	Postgraduate	40,753	49,898	23%	24%
	First degree	111,988	125,277	62%	59%
	Non-degree	27,563	35,423	15%	17%
Total		180,304	210,598	100%	100%
Northern Ireland	Postgraduate	10,377	11,659	22%	21%
	First degree	27,118	33,782	59%	62%
	Non-degree	8,824	9,056	19%	17%
Total		46,319	54,497	100%	100%

Part-time enrolments accounted for the majority of non-degree enrolments in Welsh HEIs, at 88 per cent, and this pattern is seen across all countries of the UK. In fact, the proportion of non-degree students studying full-time in Welsh HEIs has been gradually decreasing. The proportion was 20 per cent in 2000/01 and 12 per cent in 2004/05. (Table 3)

Table 3: Non-degree enrolments at UK HEIs by Mode of Study and UK country, 2000/01 and 2004/05

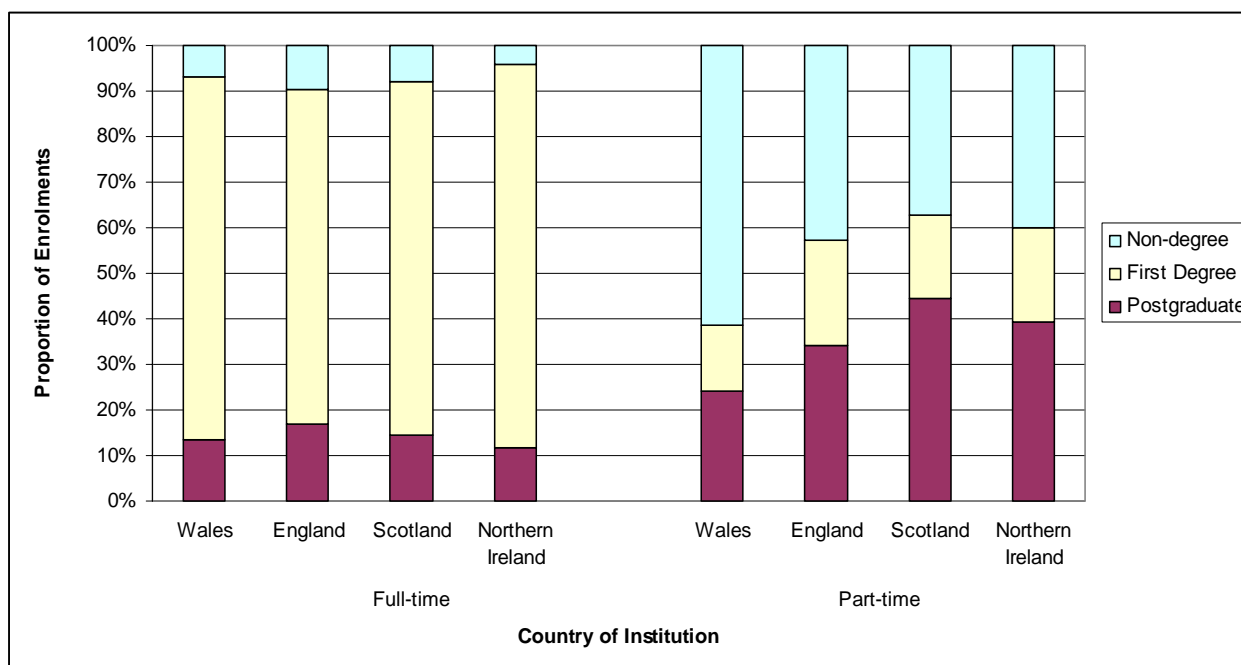
Country of Institution	Mode of Study	2000/01	2004/05	Change 2004/05 compared to 2000/01	As proportion of non-degree enrolments	
					2000/01	2004/05
Wales	Full-time	7,447	5,083	-32%	20%	12%
	Part-time	30,100	36,540	21%	80%	88%
	Total	37,547	41,623	11%	100%	100%
England	Full-time	100,654	108,144	7%	22%	25%
	Part-time	349,454	323,002	-8%	78%	75%
	Total	450,108	431,146	-4%	100%	100%
Scotland	Full-time	11,214	11,629	4%	41%	33%
	Part-time	16,349	23,794	46%	59%	67%
	Total	27,563	35,423	29%	100%	100%
Northern Ireland	Full-time	2,739	1,456	-47%	31%	16%
	Part-time	6,085	7,600	25%	69%	84%
	Total	8,824	9,056	3%	100%	100%

Whilst Wales had a comparable number of full-time non-degree enrolments as a proportion of total provision, the number of part-time non-degree enrolments as a proportion of total provision was much greater than that for the other UK countries, and this has been the case for the last 5 years. Table 4 illustrates this for 2000/01 and 2004/05 and Graph 1 shows the picture for 2004/05.

Table 4: Non-degree enrolments at UK HEIs by Mode of Study and UK country, compared to total enrolments, 2000/01 and 2004/05

Country of Institution	Mode of Study	2000/01	2004/05	As a proportion of total enrolments	
				2000/01	2004/05
Wales	Full-time non-degree	7,447	5,083	7%	4%
	Part-time non-degree	30,100	36,540	27%	27%
	Total enrolments	113,199	133,096		
England	Full-time non-degree	100,654	108,144	6%	6%
	Part-time non-degree	349,454	323,002	21%	17%
	Total enrolments	1,650,802	1,889,350		
Scotland	Full-time non-degree	11,214	11,629	6%	6%
	Part-time non-degree	16,349	23,794	9%	11%
	Total enrolments	180,304	210,598		
Northern Ireland	Full-time non-degree	2,739	1,456	6%	3%
	Part-time non-degree	6,085	7,600	13%	14%
	Total enrolments	46,319	54,497		

Graph 1: Proportion of Enrolments in each level of study by Mode of Study and country of institution, 2004/05

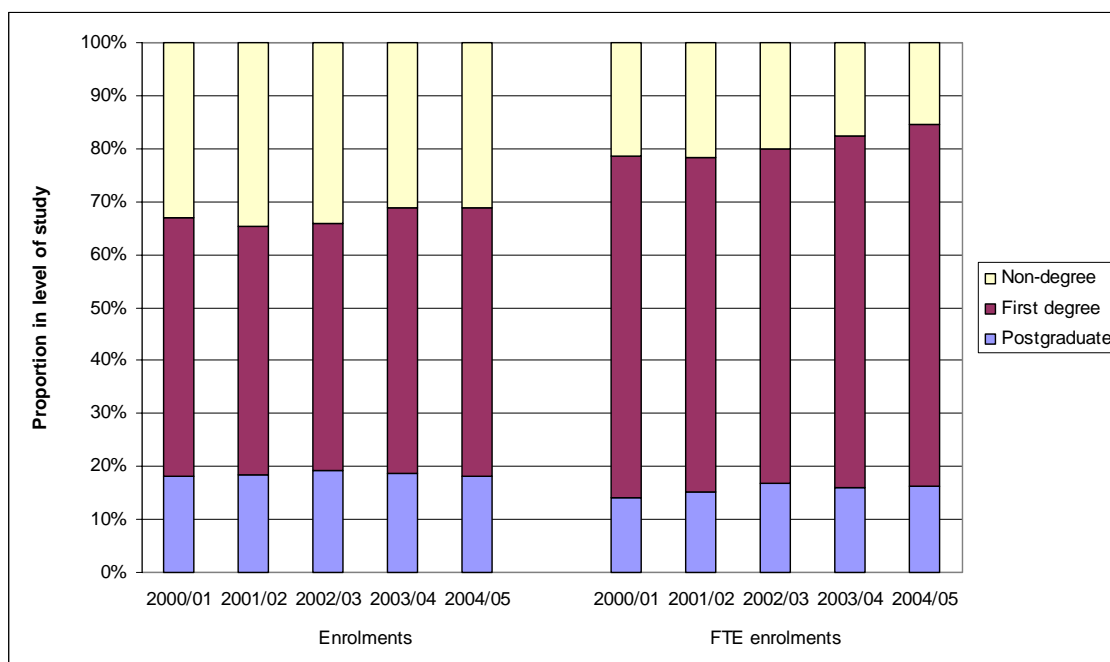


The 41,623 non-degree enrolments at Welsh HEIs in 2004/05 were equivalent to 13,701 full-time equivalents. In terms of FTEs, non-degree enrolments at Welsh HEIs accounted for 16 per cent of total provision at Welsh HEIs. This compares to 31 per cent for all enrolments and indicates that on average, non-degree enrolments study less within the year than other HE students. In addition, whilst the number of non-degree enrolments has been increasing since 2000/01, the FTE of non-degree enrolments has been decreasing, meaning that on average the amount of study non-degree enrolments do within a year has decreased over the past 5 years. (Table 5 and Graph 2)

Table 5: Enrolments and FTE enrolments at Welsh HEIs by level of study, 2000/01 and 2004/05

Level of Study	Enrolments		FTE enrolments		Change 2004/05 compared to 2000/01	
	2000/01	2004/05	2000/01	2004/05	Enrolments	FTE enrolments
Postgraduate	20,423	24,257	11,286	14,492	19%	28%
First degree	55,229	67,216	51,530	60,458	22%	17%
Non-degree	37,547	41,623	17,021	13,701	11%	-20%
Total	113,199	133,096	79,837	88,651	18%	11%

Graph 2: Enrolments and FTE enrolments at Welsh HEIs by level of study, 2000/01 to 2004/05



Section 2: Qualifications and subjects

Summary – The most popular qualification aim for non-degree enrolments at Welsh HEIs in 2004/05 was Institutional Credit and the most popular subject of study was Languages.

Non-degree students studied for a wide range of qualifications and subjects at Welsh HEIs in 2004/05. The most popular qualification aim was that of Institutional Credit with 17,920 enrolments, accounting for 43 per cent of all non-degree enrolments. The substantial number of enrolments for credit reflects the presence of large continuing education and continuing professional development departments at some Welsh HEIs. The existence of the Credit and Qualifications Framework for Wales (CQFW) and the fact that funding for HE in Wales is based on credit are also factors in the large number of enrolments aiming for institutional credit.

The majority of provision within each qualification aim was part-time, with only HNDs and Health and Social Care Diplomas having more full-time enrolments than part-time enrolments.

Within full-time study, the majority (55 per cent) of enrolments were studying for an HND, whilst within part-time, Institutional Credits accounted for nearly 50 per cent of all enrolments. (*Table 6*)

Table 6: Non-degree enrolments by Mode of Study and qualification aim 2004/05

Qualification aim	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Post-registration health and social care	*	555	556
Professional	17	1,348	1,365
Professional (teachers)	0	27	27
Post degree diploma/certificate	191	822	1,013
Foundation degree	408	659	1,067
Diploma of Higher Education	100	800	900
Certificate of Higher Education	90	2,679	2,769
Other undergraduate diplomas and certificates	207	6,028	6,235
Diploma in HE (Health or Social Care)	771	128	899
HND	2,823	381	3,204
HNC	158	2,921	3,079
Other formal HE qualification	64	2,036	2,100
NVQ/SVQ level 5	0	22	22
NVQ/SVQ level 4	0	113	113
Institutional credit	101	17,819	17,920
No formal qualification	152	202	354
Total	5,083	36,540	41,623

For full-time enrolments, the most popular subjects studied were Subjects Allied to Medicine with 872 enrolments (17 per cent), which were primarily studied by enrolments on Diplomas in Health or Social Care. Also popular was Business and Administrative Studies with 806 enrolments (16 per cent of full-time non-degree enrolments).

For part-time enrolments, Languages was the most popular subject to study, with 7,598 enrolments (21 per cent). Combined courses, Education and Social Studies all also had more than 4,000 enrolments each.

Nearly all subjects were more likely to be studied on a part-time basis than a full-time basis. The exceptions were Medicine and Dentistry which only had full-time enrolments and Agriculture and Related Subjects, where the number of part-time enrolments equalled the number of full-time enrolments. (*Table 7, Graphs 3 & 4*)

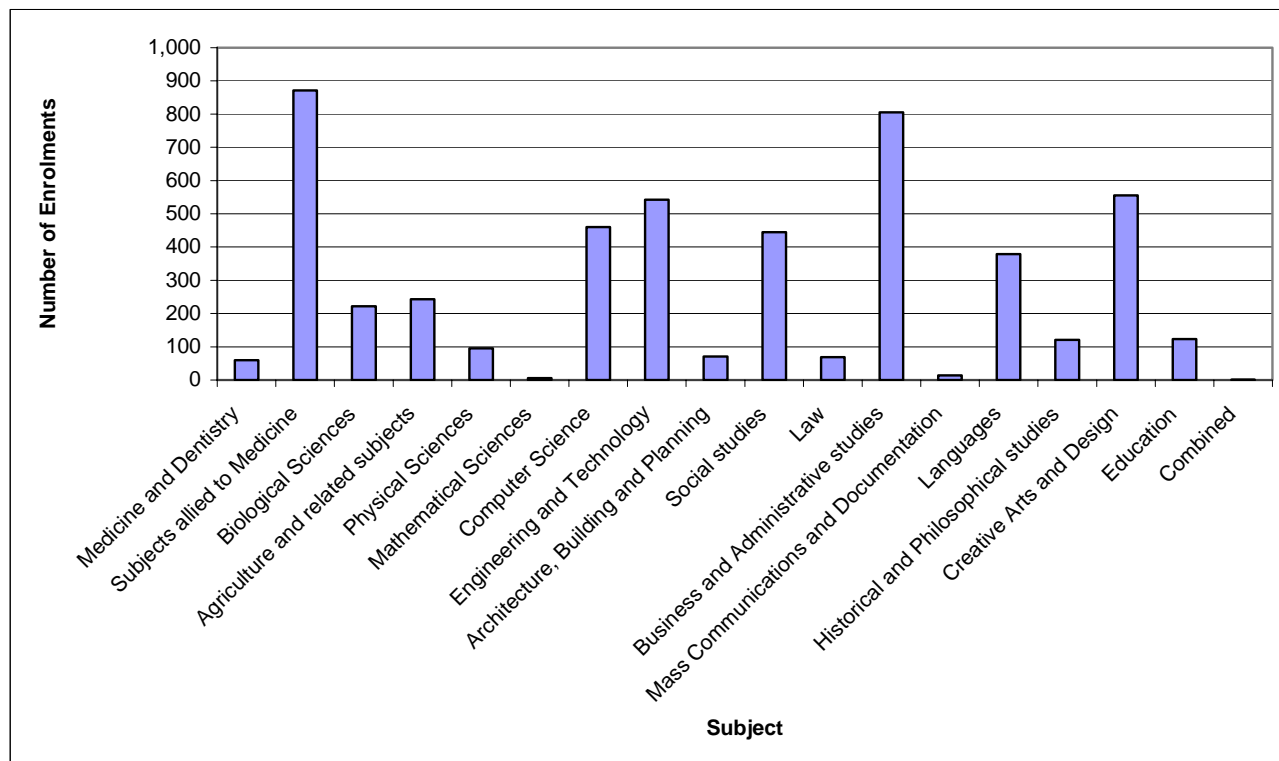
Table 7: Non-degree enrolments by Mode of Study, qualification aim and subject of study, 2004/05**Full-time**

Subject	Diploma (Health or Social Care)	Diploma/ Certificate	HNC/NVQ	HND/ Foundation degree	Institutional credit/no formal qualification aim	Professional (including post registration health and social care)	Total
Medicine and Dentistry	0	39	0	0	21	0	60
Subjects allied to Medicine	635	81	0	147	8	*	872
Biological Sciences	0	*	0	214	6	0	222
Agriculture and related subjects	0	0	0	243	0	0	243
Physical Sciences	0	*	0	73	21	0	96
Mathematical Sciences	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Computer Science	0	40	0	420	0	0	460
Engineering and Technology	0	*	156	372	13	0	543
Architecture, Building and Planning	0	0	0	71	0	0	71
Social studies	136	86	0	206	0	17	445
Law	0	26	0	43	0	0	69
Business and Administrative studies	0	14	*	774	16	0	806
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	*	0	13	0	0	14
Languages	0	239	0	*	139	0	379
Historical and Philosophical studies	0	106	0	15	0	0	121
Creative Arts and Design	0	*	0	553	0	0	555
Education	0	13	0	85	25	0	123
Combined	0	*	0	0	0	0	*
Total	771	652	158	3,231	253	18	5,083

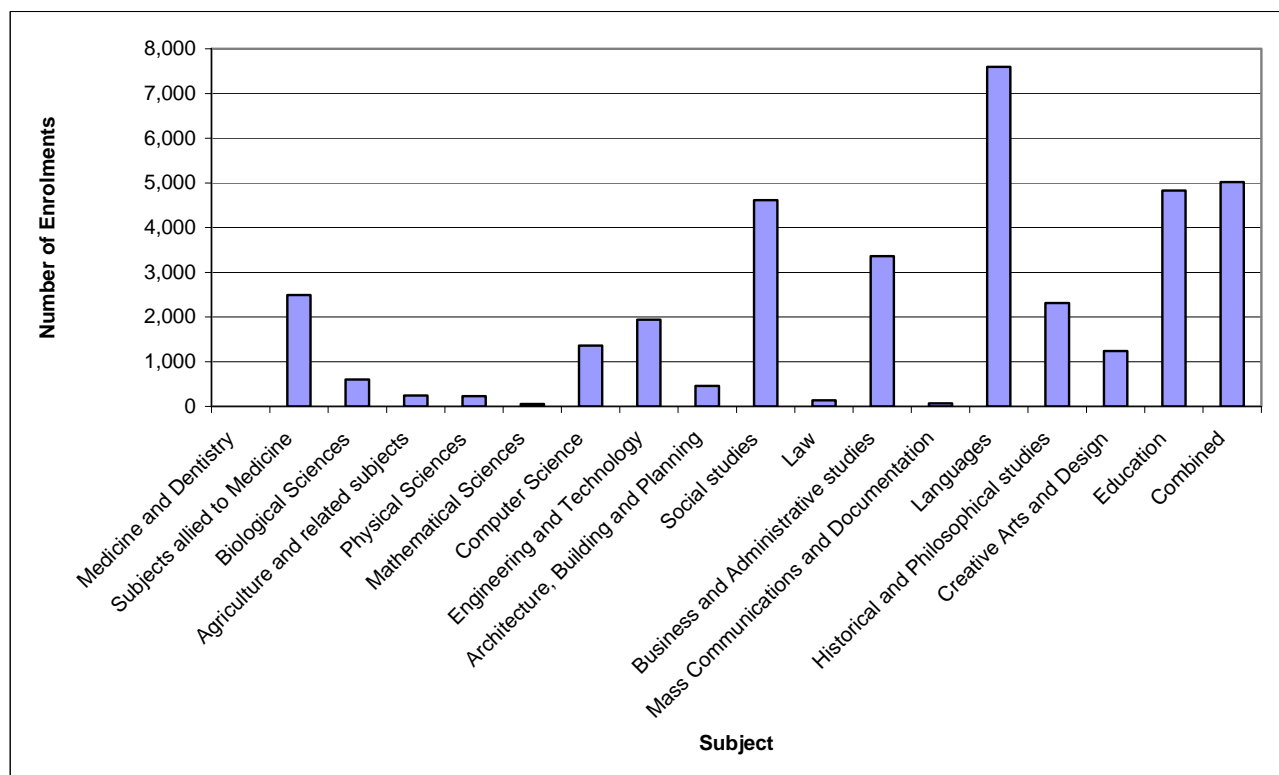
Part-time

Subject	Diploma (Health or Social Care)	Diploma/ Certificate	HNC/NVQ	HND/ Foundation degree	Institutional credit/no formal qualification aim	Professional (including post registration health and social care)	Total
Medicine and Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subjects allied to Medicine	31	665	101	23	1,119	550	2,489
Biological Sciences	0	151	52	14	383	0	600
Agriculture and related subjects	0	30	193	19	*	0	243
Physical Sciences	0	114	34	6	76	0	230
Mathematical Sciences	0	56	0	0	0	0	56
Computer Science	0	411	293	127	336	193	1,360
Engineering and Technology	0	248	877	175	587	52	1,939
Architecture, Building and Planning	0	13	323	65	60	0	461
Social studies	97	766	58	32	3,644	19	4,616
Law	0	63	8	0	52	10	133
Business and Administrative studies	0	442	993	251	596	1,079	3,361
Mass Communications and Documentation	0	24	0	0	42	0	66
Languages	0	1,138	0	8	6,452	0	7,598
Historical and Philosophical studies	0	1,758	0	39	510	0	2,307
Creative Arts and Design	0	609	93	81	454	0	1,237
Education	0	4,059	31	200	511	27	4,828
Combined	0	1,818	0	0	3,198	0	5,016
Total	128	12,365	3,056	1,040	18,021	1,930	36,540

Graph 3: Full-time non-degree enrolments by subject of study, 2004/05



Graph 4: Part-time non-degree enrolments by subject of study, 2004/05



Section 3: Institutions

Summary – Enrolments at University of Glamorgan, University of Wales, Lampeter and Cardiff University, between them, made up 50 per cent of all non-degree enrolments. In University of Wales Lampeter and North East Wales Institute of Higher Education, the majority of enrolments were non-degree. Over a third of non-degree enrolments were studying through franchise arrangements or were distance learning.

All HEIs in Wales had some non-degree provision in 2004/05. The institution with the greatest number of enrolments was University of Glamorgan with 9,079 enrolments. The institution with the smallest amount of non-degree provision was Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama with only 32 enrolments.

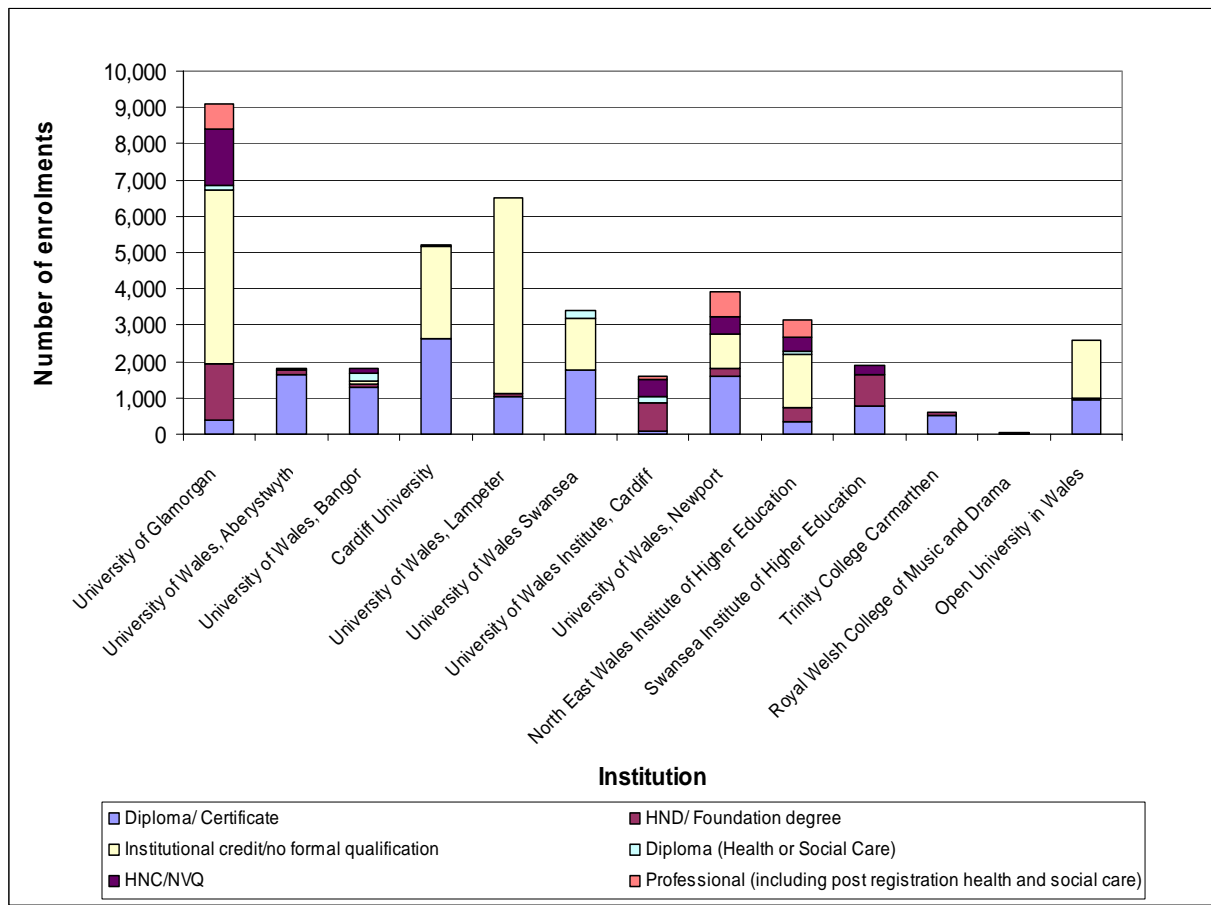
Over half (56 per cent) of all enrolments for Institutional Credit/No formal qualification were at either University of Glamorgan or University of Wales, Lampeter. For both of these institutions, and the Open University in Wales, this provision made up over half of their non-degree provision in total, 53 per cent, 83 per cent and 62 per cent respectively.

Also with large numbers of non-degree enrolments was Cardiff University, with over 5,000 enrolments. These were primarily for Diplomas/Certificates and Institutional Credit. (*Table 8 and Graph 5*)

Table 8: Non-degree enrolments by institution and qualification aim, 2004/05

Institution	Diploma (Health or Social Care)	Diploma/ Certificate	HNC/NVQ	HND/ Foundation degree	Institutional credit/no formal qualification aim	Professional (including post registration health and social care)	Total
University of Glamorgan	138	402	1,544	1,528	4,790	677	9,079
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	0	1,628	24	147	*	0	1,802
University of Wales, Bangor	219	1,274	97	104	95	0	1,789
Cardiff University	59	2,640	0	0	2,531	0	5,230
University of Wales, Lampeter	0	1,040	0	63	5,422	0	6,525
University of Wales Swansea	241	1,757	0	30	1,394	0	3,422
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	134	77	500	802	*	69	1,585
University of Wales, Newport	0	1,607	455	189	969	723	3,943
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	108	331	369	415	1,447	479	3,149
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	0	771	225	861	21	0	1,878
Trinity College Carmarthen	0	532	0	64	0	0	596
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	0	0	32	0	0	32
Open University in Wales	0	958	0	36	1,599	0	2,593
Total	899	13,017	3,214	4,271	18,274	1,948	41,623

Graph 5: Non-degree enrolments by institution and qualification aim, 2004/05

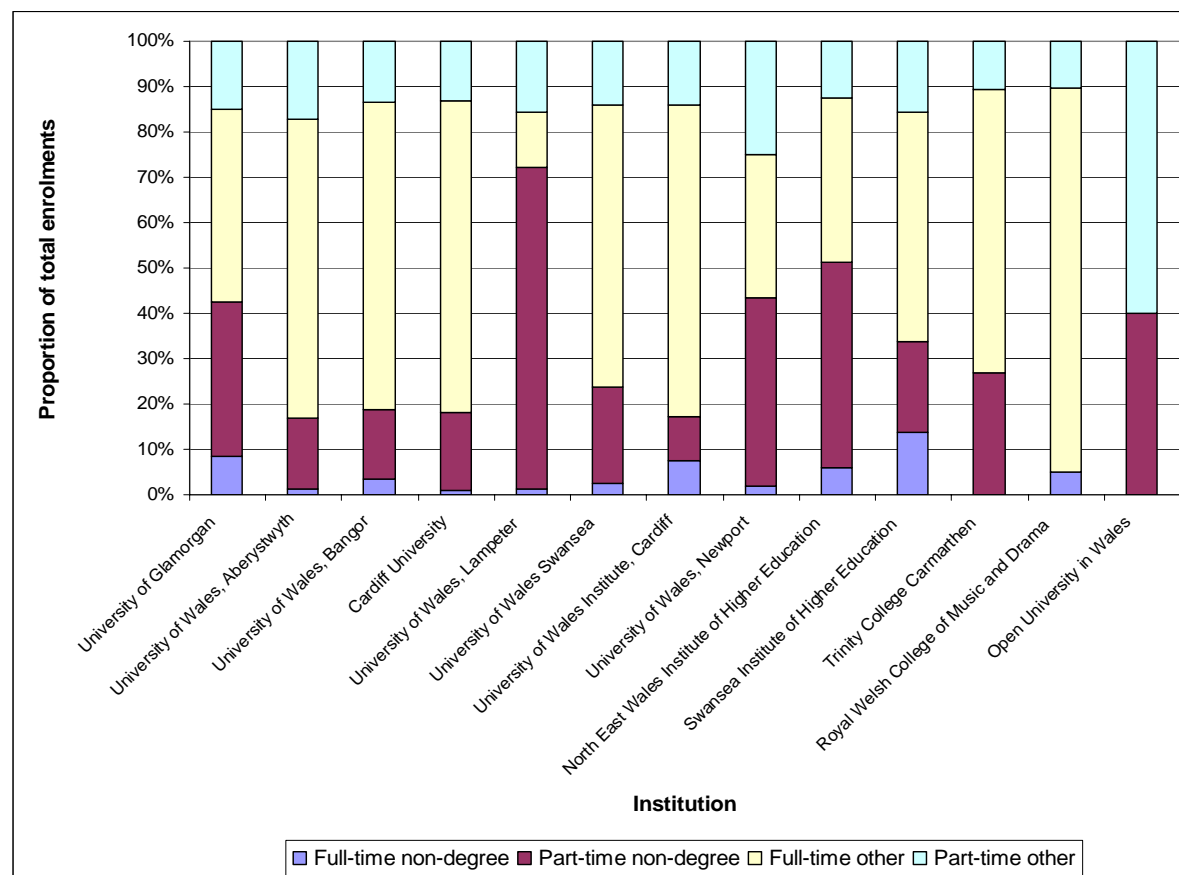


In all institutions, apart from Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama, part-time non-degree enrolments outnumbered full-time non-degree enrolments. In two institutions, University of Wales, Lampeter (72 per cent) and North East Wales Institute of Higher Education (51 per cent), non-degree enrolments made up more than half of the total provision at the institution. The institution with the lowest proportion of enrolments which were non-degree was Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama. (Table 9 and Graph 6)

Table 9: Non-degree and other enrolments by Mode of Study and institution, 2004/05

Institution	Non-degree enrolments		Other enrolments		Total enrolments	Proportion non-degree
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
University of Glamorgan	1,792	7,287	9,031	3,216	21,326	43%
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	138	1,664	7,036	1,848	10,686	17%
University of Wales, Bangor	334	1,455	6,439	1,271	9,499	19%
Cardiff University	301	4,929	19,653	3,785	28,668	18%
University of Wales, Lampeter	119	6,406	1,107	1,397	9,029	72%
University of Wales Swansea	350	3,072	9,033	2,024	14,479	24%
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	707	878	6,403	1,307	9,295	17%
University of Wales, Newport	175	3,768	2,858	2,266	9,067	43%
North East Wales Institute of Higher Education	372	2,777	2,229	761	6,139	51%
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	761	1,117	2,840	869	5,587	34%
Trinity College Carmarthen	*	594	1,389	233	2,218	27%
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	32	0	532	64	628	5%
Open University in Wales	0	2,593	*	3,881	6,475	40%
Total	5,083	36,540	68,551	22,922	133,096	31%

Graph 6: Non-degree enrolments and other enrolments by Mode of Study and institution, 2004/05



The majority (65 per cent) of enrolments studied at the institution they were enrolled at, however, there was a significant minority who were distance learning or were studying as part of a franchise arrangement. 15 per cent were franchised out to other institutions, mainly further education colleges, and 21 per cent were distance learning. The majority of these distance learning enrolments were at either the Open University in Wales or University of Wales, Lampeter. (*Table 10*)

Table 10: Non-degree enrolments by location of study and Mode of Study, 2004/05

Location of study	Full-time	Part-time	Total
At institution	3,589	23,301	26,890
Franchised out	1,482	4,588	6,070
Distance learning	12	8,651	8,663
Total	5,083	36,540	41,623

Section 4: Characteristics

Summary – Non-degree enrolments had a wide range of qualifications on entry with HE qualifications accounting for the greatest percentage (42 per cent of those whose qualifications were known). The majority (59 per cent) were female and 59 per cent were aged 30 or over. Almost 80 per cent were Welsh domiciled and the majority of these (53 per cent) were attending institutions in their unitary authority of domicile.

Qualifications on Entry

The highest qualification on entry varied with the qualification aimed for and the Mode of Study. Overall, for full-time enrolments, A level or equivalent qualifications constituted the largest proportion of qualifications on entry at 42 per cent, whilst 31 per cent had a qualification other than those specifically listed and 14 per cent had an HE qualification.

Within Diplomas/Certificates there was a large proportion of enrolments with an HE qualification whilst more than half of HND/Foundation Degree enrolments had an A level or equivalent qualification. Enrolments on the more vocational courses such as HNDs/Foundation Degrees and Health and Social Care Diplomas, were the most likely to enter with A level or equivalent qualifications.

For part-time study, 46 per cent of enrolments had HE qualifications on entry. This proportion was over 50 per cent for Health and Social Care Diplomas, Diplomas/Certificates and Professional qualifications. Those on HNC/NVQ courses were most likely to have 'Other' qualifications, which include GCSEs and other non-advanced qualifications. Those aiming for Institutional Credit/No formal qualification were the most likely to have no qualifications at all. (*Table 11 and Graph 7*)

Table 11: Non-degree enrolments by Mode of Study, qualification aim and highest qualification on entry, 2004/05

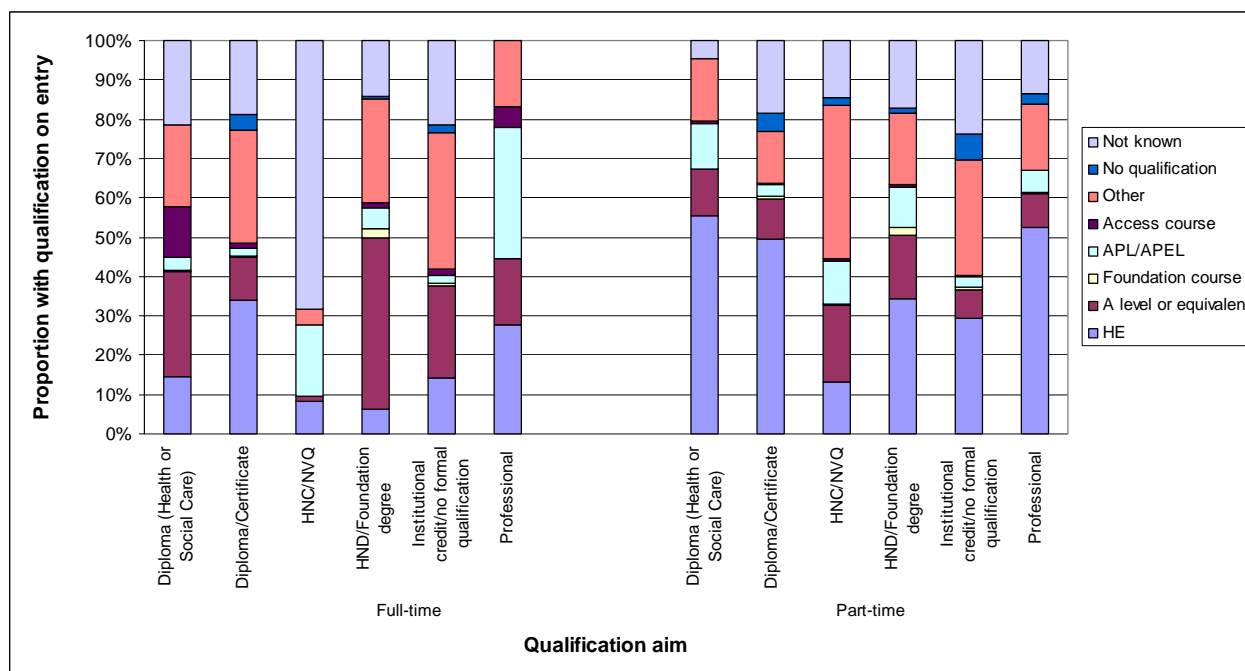
Full-time

Qualification aim	Highest qualification on entry								Total
	HE	A level or equivalent	Foundation course	APL/APEL	Access course	Other	No qualification	Not known	
Diploma (Health or Social Care)	112	207	*	27	98	161	0	165	771
Diploma/Certificate	221	71	*	14	8	188	25	123	652
HNC/NVQ	13	*	0	29	0	6	0	108	158
HND/Foundation degree	198	1,417	69	173	40	844	25	465	3,231
Institutional credit/no formal qualification	36	59	*	5	*	88	5	54	253
Professional	5	*	0	6	*	*	0	0	18
Total	585	1,759	74	254	151	1,290	55	915	5,083

Part-time

Qualification aim	Highest qualification on entry								Total
	HE	A level or equivalent	Foundation course	APL/APEL	Access course	Other	No qualification	Not known	
Diploma (Health or Social Care)	71	15	0	15	*	20	0	6	128
Diploma/Certificate	6,135	1,250	67	364	41	1,639	564	2,305	12,365
HNC/NVQ	407	591	11	329	20	1,194	56	448	3,056
HND/Foundation degree	357	168	21	106	6	189	12	181	1,040
Institutional credit/no formal qualification	5,314	1,313	94	465	58	5,303	1,175	4,299	18,021
Professional	1,011	167	9	104	5	325	51	258	1,930
Total	13,295	3,504	202	1,383	131	8,670	1,858	7,497	36,540

Graph 7: Non-degree enrolments by Mode of Study, qualification aim and highest qualification on entry, 2004/05



Age and Gender

In 2004/05, the majority of non-degree enrolments were female (59 per cent). Of these female enrolments, almost two thirds (64 per cent) were aged 30 or over, whilst for male enrolments, 53 per cent were aged 30 or over. However, these age and gender profiles varied by Mode of Study.

There was a slightly lower proportion of females than males studying full-time, and this was due to higher proportions of males in the age groups under 25 years of age. For all age groups containing ages 25 years or over, females outnumbered males. The age group containing the greatest number of enrolments was the 18 to 20 age group which accounted for 45 per cent of all full-time enrolments. Overall, 81 per cent of full-time enrolments were aged under 30.

For part-time enrolments, females outnumbered males in all age groups apart from the 18 to 20 age group, and in total, females made up 61 per cent of part-time non-degree enrolments. The 30 to 39 age group contained the greatest number of enrolments at 7,851. There were also over 7,000 enrolments in the 40 to 49 age group. Those aged 20 or under accounted for only 13 per cent of part-time enrolments. (Table 12)

Table 12: Non-degree enrolments by Mode of Study, age group and gender, 2004/05

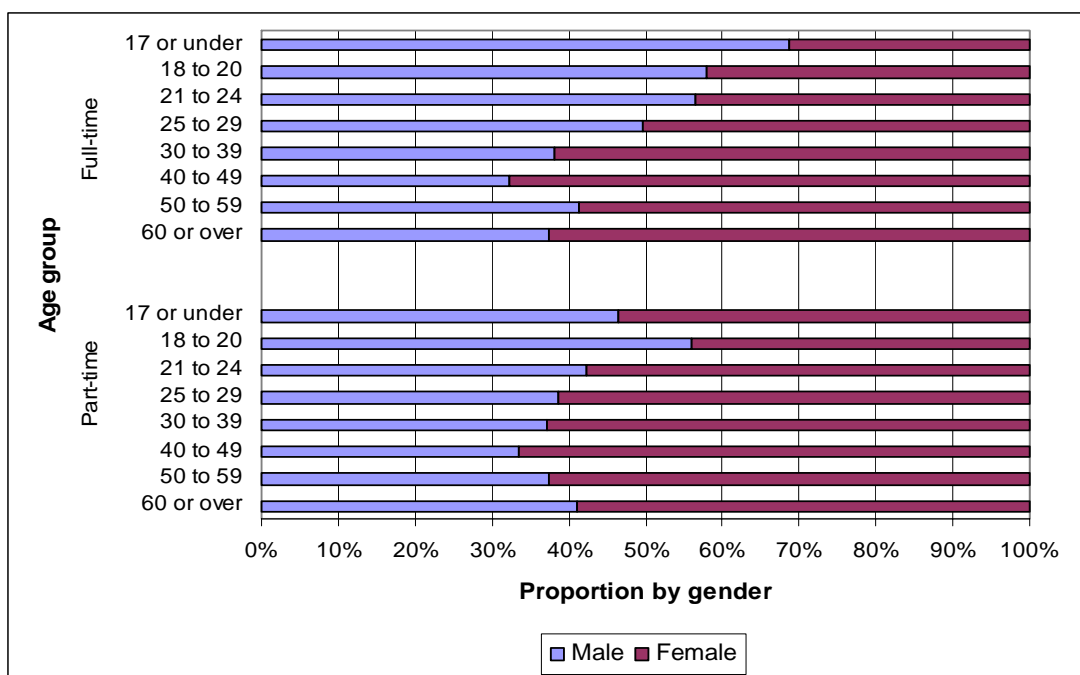
Full-time

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Proportion female
17 or under	22	10	32	31%
18 to 20	1,318	958	2,276	42%
21 to 24	746	577	1,323	44%
25 to 29	247	250	497	50%
30 to 39	234	380	614	62%
40 to 49	88	184	272	68%
50 to 59	24	34	58	59%
60 or over	*	5	8	63%
Unknown	*	0	*	0%
Total	2,685	2,398	5,083	47%

Part-time

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Proportion female
17 or under	1,270	1,462	2,732	54%
18 to 20	1,192	938	2,130	44%
21 to 24	1,594	2,166	3,760	58%
25 to 29	1,502	2,397	3,899	61%
30 to 39	2,927	4,924	7,851	63%
40 to 49	2,389	4,763	7,152	67%
50 to 59	1,737	2,915	4,652	63%
60 or over	1,581	2,266	3,847	59%
Unknown	214	303	517	59%
Total	14,406	22,134	36,540	61%

Graph 8: Non-degree enrolments by Mode of Study, age group and gender, 2004/05



The spread of enrolments across age groups within the different qualification aims varied. For full-time enrolments, the majority of enrolments on HND/Foundation Degrees and Institutional Credit/No Formal Qualification were aged 18 to 20. For other qualifications, enrolments were more evenly spread across age groups.

For part-time enrolments, enrolments aged 17 or under were primarily aiming for Institutional Credit/No Formal Qualification. Most of these enrolments were attending University of Glamorgan where the modules being studied were taster sessions in HE. For those aiming for an HNC/NVQ, the majority of enrolments were young (56 per cent aged under 30). For all other qualification aims, the majority of enrolments were over 30. (*Table 13 and Graph 9*)

Table 13: Non-degree enrolments by Mode of Study, qualification aim and age group 2004/05

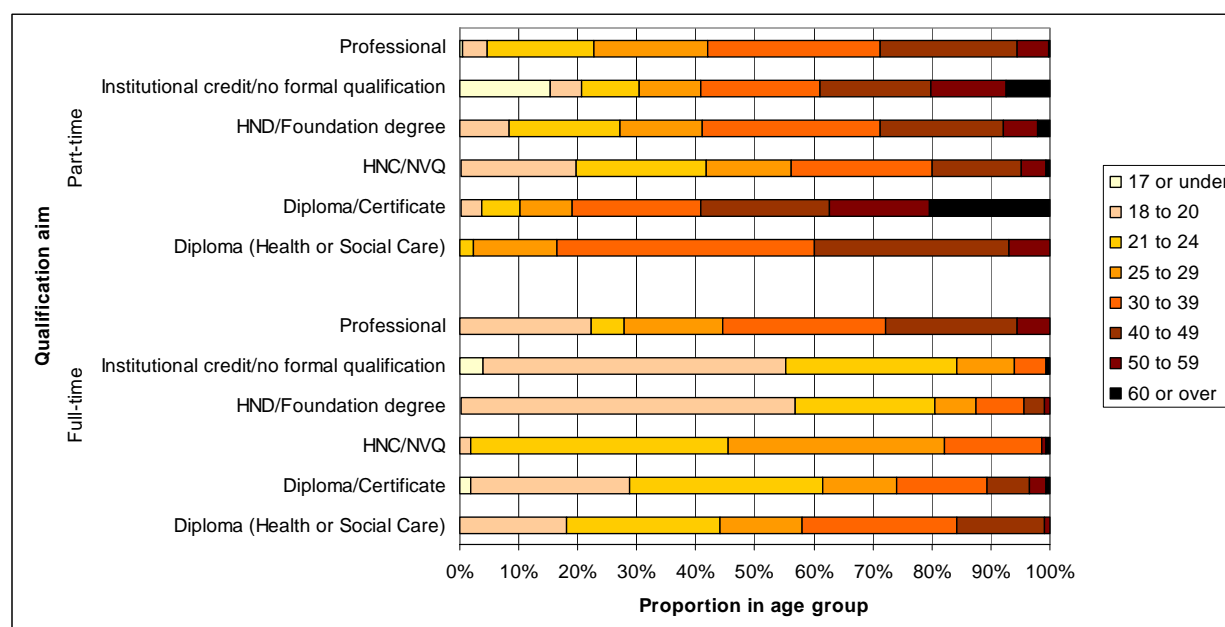
Full-time

Qualification aim	17 or under	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or over	Unknown	Total
Diploma (Health or Social Care)	0	139	201	107	203	113	8	0	0	771
Diploma/Certificate	12	175	214	82	100	46	18	5	0	652
HNC/NVQ	0	3	68	57	26	0	*	*	*	158
HND/Foundation degree	10	1,825	766	223	267	108	30	*	*	3,231
Institutional credit or no formal qualification	10	130	73	25	13	*	0	*	0	253
Professional	0	*	*	*	5	*	*	0	0	18
Total	32	2,276	1,323	497	614	272	58	8	*	5,083

Part-time

Qualification aim	17 or under	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or over	Unknown	Total
Diploma (Health or Social Care)	0	0	*	18	56	42	9	0	0	128
Diploma/Certificate	29	421	797	1,080	2,652	2,660	2,080	2,486	160	12,365
HNC/NVQ	4	598	675	440	724	461	133	18	*	3,056
HND/Foundation degree	0	88	194	145	313	219	59	22	0	1,040
Institutional credit or no formal qualification	2,691	941	1,744	1,844	3,545	3,324	2,269	1,316	347	18,021
Professional	8	82	347	372	561	446	102	5	7	1,930
Total	2,732	2,130	3,760	3,899	7,851	7,152	4,652	3,847	517	36,540

Graph 9: Non-degree enrolments by Mode of Study, qualification aim and age group, 2004/05



The proportions of males and females aiming for each qualification also varied. For most qualification aims, females outnumbered males. The qualification with the highest proportion of females enrolled was Diploma in Health or Social care, with 87 per cent of enrolments being female overall. For full-time study, exceptions were HNC/NVQ and HND/Foundation Degree enrolments, which were 96 per cent and 62 per cent male respectively. For part-time enrolments, only HNC/NVQ enrolments had greater numbers of males than females. (*Table 14 and Graph 10*)

Table 14: Non-degree enrolments by Mode of Study, qualification aim and gender 2004/05

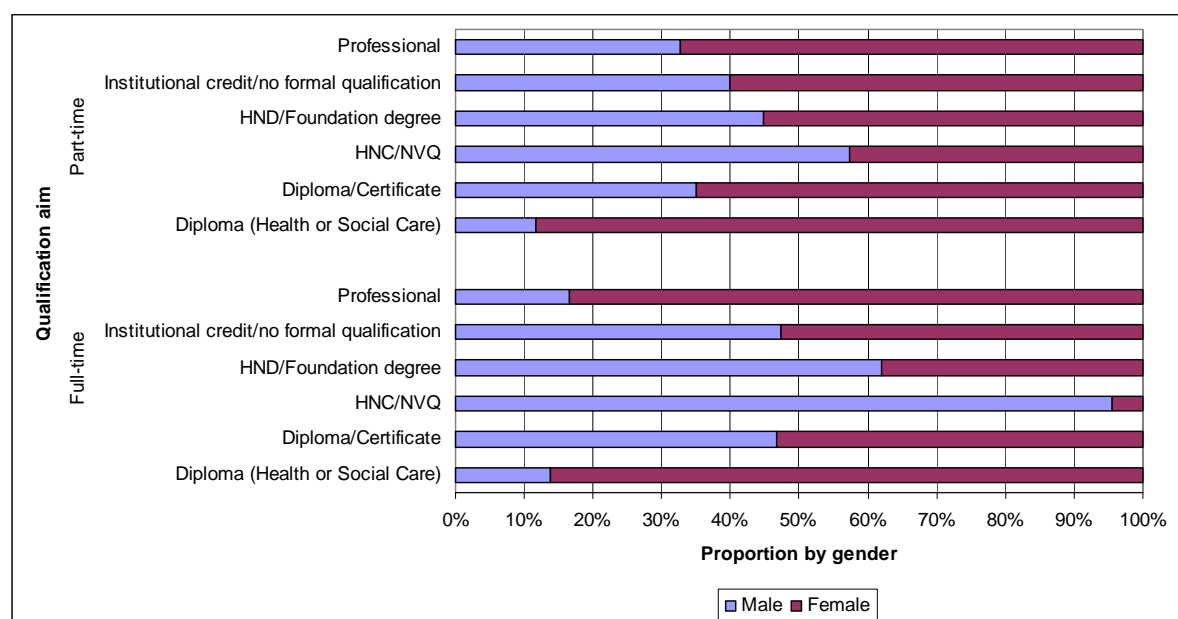
Full-time

Qualification aim	Male	Female	Total	Proportion female
Diploma (Health or Social Care)	106	665	771	86%
Diploma/Certificate	305	347	652	53%
HNC/NVQ	151	7	158	4%
HND/Foundation degree	2,000	1,231	3,231	38%
Institutional credit or no formal qualification	120	133	253	53%
Professional	*	15	18	83%
Total	2,685	2,398	5,083	47%

Part-time

Qualification aim	Male	Female	Total	Proportion female
Diploma (Health or Social Care)	15	113	128	88%
Diploma/Certificate	4,336	8,029	12,365	65%
HNC/NVQ	1,755	1,301	3,056	43%
HND/Foundation degree	465	575	1,040	55%
Institutional credit or no formal qualification	7,202	10,819	18,021	60%
Professional	633	1,297	1,930	67%
Total	14,406	22,134	36,540	61%

Graph 10: Non-degree enrolments by Mode of Study, qualification aim and gender, 2004/05



Domicile and place of study

The majority of non-degree enrolments at Welsh HEIs were from Wales, and this was true for all qualification aims. For full-time Diplomas/Certificates and Institutional Credits/No formal qualification, there were large proportions of non-EU enrolments. However, these were mainly enrolled on foundation courses for international students. There was also a very low proportion of Welsh domiciled enrolments on full-time HNCs/NVQs. Further analysis showed that these enrolments were franchised out from a Welsh institution to an FEC in England.

For part-time study, enrolments domiciled in Wales were the majority for all qualification aims, with only 20 per cent overall coming from outside Wales. For full-time study, 36 per cent were from outside Wales. Overall, 15 per cent of full-time enrolments were from countries outside the UK, whilst for part-time enrolments, the figure was only 5 per cent. (Table 15)

Table 15: Non-degree enrolments by Mode of Study qualification aim and domicile, 2004/05

Full-time

Qualification aim	Domicile							Proportion Welsh domiciled
	Wales	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Other EU	Non-EU	Total	
Diploma (Health or Social Care)	725	41	0	*	*	*	771	94%
Diploma/Certificate	213	91	*	*	65	280	652	33%
HNC/NVQ	*	155	*	0	0	0	158	1%
HND/Foundation degree	2,292	720	18	6	45	150	3,231	71%
Institutional credit or no formal qualification	27	25	0	*	61	138	253	11%
Professional	8	10	0	0	0	0	18	44%
Total	3,267	1,042	20	11	174	569	5,083	64%

Part-time

Qualification aim	Domicile							Proportion Welsh domiciled
	Wales	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Other EU	Non-EU	Total	
Diploma (Health or Social Care)	125	*	0	0	0	*	128	98%
Diploma/Certificate	10,529	1,474	36	34	229	63	12,365	85%
HNC/NVQ	2,802	175	*	0	70	8	3,056	92%
HND/Foundation degree	924	107	*	0	7	*	1,040	89%
Institutional credit or no formal qualification	13,451	2,994	308	48	931	289	18,021	75%
Professional	1,450	264	43	0	158	15	1,930	75%
Total	29,281	5,016	389	82	1,395	377	36,540	80%

UK domiciled non-degree enrolments attending institutions in the UK primarily attended institutions in their country of domicile. 80 per cent of Welsh domiciled full-time enrolments attending institutions in the UK attended institutions in Wales, whilst 94 per cent of part-time Welsh domiciled enrolments attended institutions in Wales. (For the purposes of Table 16, enrolments at the Open University have been counted as if they were attending an institution in their country of domicile.) (*Table 16*)

Table 16: UK domiciled non-degree enrolments by Mode of Study, country of domicile and country of institution, 2004/05

Full-time

Country of institution	Country of domicile				Total	Proportion enrolled at institution in country of domicile
	Wales	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland		
Wales	3,267	1,042	20	11	4,340	80%
England	835	96,590	304	335	98,064	99%
Scotland	*	151	10,192	65	10,410	97%
Northern Ireland	0	*	*	1,338	1,340	77%
Total	4,104	97,784	10,517	1,749	114,154	98%

Part-time

Country of institution	Country of domicile				Total	Proportion enrolled at institution in country of domicile
	Wales	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland		
Wales	29,281	5,016	389	82	34,768	94%
England	1,899	295,306	1,739	647	299,591	98%
Scotland	14	342	29,420	43	29,819	93%
Northern Ireland	0	43	9	8,514	8,566	92%
Total	31,194	300,707	31,557	9,286	372,744	97%

Non-degree enrolments attending institutions in Wales who were domiciled in Wales were further broken down into the unitary authority of the institution they attended and the unitary authority in Wales they were from. In doing this, enrolments franchised to institutions outside Wales and enrolments distance learning outside Wales were excluded; enrolments franchised out to an institution in Wales were counted at the location of the franchised to institution; and distance learning enrolments were considered to be attending an institution in their own unitary authority of domicile. This means that there are enrolments shown in some unitary authorities where there is not an HEI.

The number of enrolments attending an institution in each unitary authority varied from 50 in Blaenau Gwent,

to 6,415 in Cardiff. As would be expected, the majority of enrolments were in unitary authorities containing large HEIs.

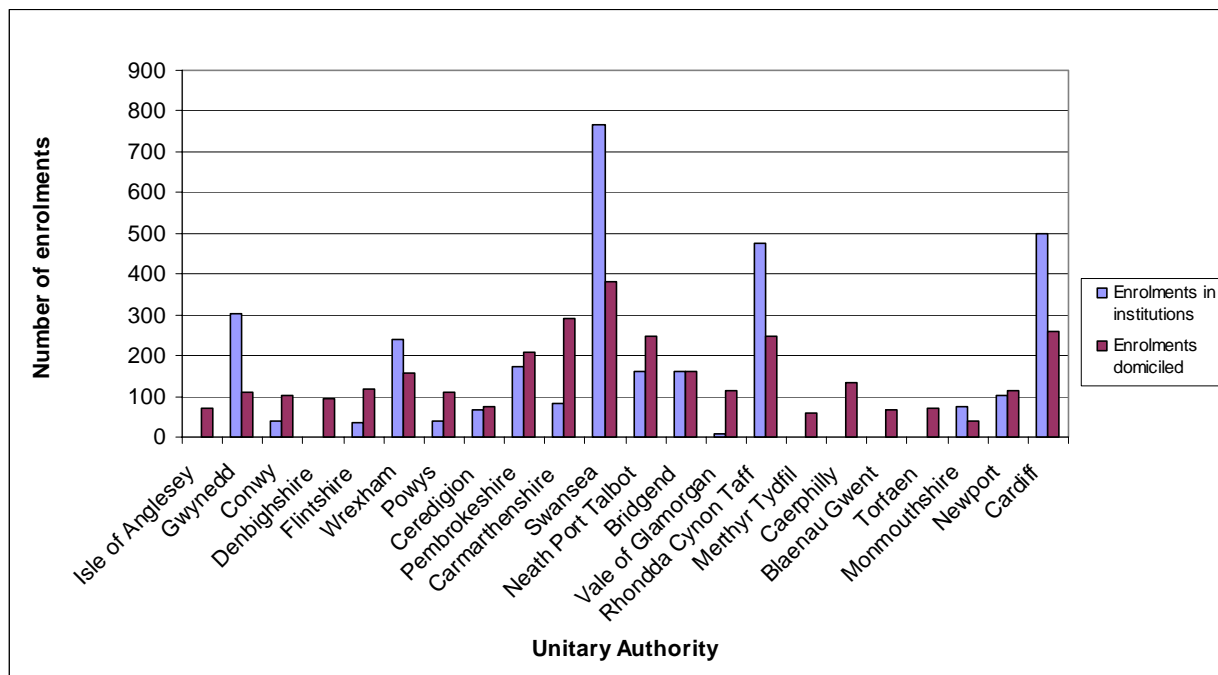
The number of enrolments originally from each unitary authority also varied, with the different levels generally reflecting the population size of those unitary authorities. The unitary authority with the greatest amount of non-degree enrolments from there was Cardiff with 4,488 enrolments.

The proportion attending an institution in their unitary authority of domicile also varied, from 9 per cent in Blaenau Gwent to 88 per cent in Swansea. Part-time enrolments were more likely to be attending an institution in their county of domicile (54 per cent) than full-time enrolments (42 per cent). (*Table 17 and Graphs 11 and 12*)

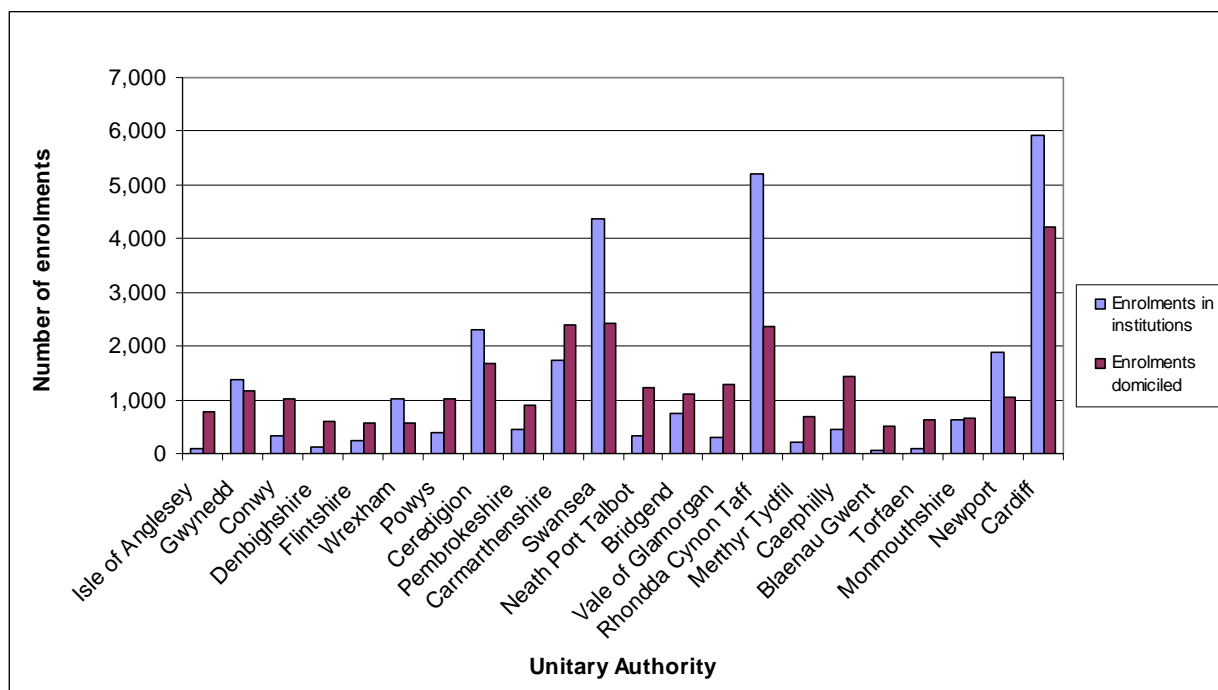
Table 17: Welsh-domiciled non-degree enrolments studying in Wales, by Mode of Study and unitary authority, 2004/05

Unitary authority	Number of Welsh domiciled enrolments at HEIs in the unitary authority			Number of Welsh domiciled enrolments from the unitary authority			Number of enrolments attending an institution in their unitary authority of domicile			Proportion of Welsh domiciled enrolments attending an institution in their unitary authority of domicile		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Isle of Anglesey	0	88	88	69	769	838	0	88	88	0%	11%	11%
Gwynedd	304	1,362	1,666	112	1,174	1,286	71	538	609	63%	46%	47%
Conwy	40	335	375	101	1,017	1,118	29	247	276	29%	24%	25%
Denbighshire	0	122	122	94	586	680	0	120	120	0%	20%	18%
Flintshire	36	252	288	119	559	678	9	212	221	8%	38%	33%
Wrexham	240	1,015	1,255	158	561	719	100	492	592	63%	88%	82%
Powys	38	382	420	110	1,004	1,114	35	374	409	32%	37%	37%
Ceredigion	65	2,316	2,381	75	1,684	1,759	24	1,514	1,538	32%	90%	87%
Pembrokeshire	172	440	612	210	897	1,107	138	422	560	66%	47%	51%
Carmarthenshire	84	1,730	1,814	290	2,397	2,687	78	1,351	1,429	27%	56%	53%
Swansea	767	4,371	5,138	383	2,417	2,800	317	2,157	2,474	83%	89%	88%
Neath Port Talbot	163	342	505	248	1,230	1,478	112	311	423	45%	25%	29%
Bridgend	163	756	919	162	1,109	1,271	84	472	556	52%	43%	44%
Vale of Glamorgan	6	300	306	114	1,275	1,389	6	277	283	5%	22%	20%
Rhondda Cynon Taff	477	5,194	5,671	247	2,374	2,621	154	1,647	1,801	62%	69%	69%
Merthyr Tydfil	*	206	207	60	691	751	*	166	167	2%	24%	22%
Caerphilly	*	447	448	132	1,430	1,562	*	392	393	1%	27%	25%
Blaenau Gwent	0	50	50	66	504	570	0	50	50	0%	10%	9%
Torfaen	0	89	89	69	631	700	0	89	89	0%	14%	13%
Monmouthshire	73	617	690	38	648	686	8	208	216	21%	32%	31%
Newport	104	1,897	2,001	115	1,043	1,158	47	566	613	41%	54%	53%
Cardiff	498	5,917	6,415	260	4,228	4,488	136	3,505	3,641	52%	83%	81%
Total	3,232	28,228	31,460	3,232	28,228	31,460	1,350	15,198	16,548	42%	54%	53%

Graph 11: Full-time Welsh-domiciled non-degree enrolments studying in Wales by unitary authority, 2004/05



Graph 12: Part-time Welsh-domiciled non-degree enrolments studying in Wales by unitary authority, 2004/05



The proportion of non-degree enrolments in Welsh HEIs that were from low affluence neighbourhoods, as defined for HEFCW's widening access premium, was 20 per cent overall. The proportion was slightly higher for full-time enrolments than part-time enrolments; 22 per cent compared to 20 per cent. Within each qualification aim, this varied from 15 per cent for Diplomas/Certificates to 26 per cent for Health and Social Care Diplomas and HNCs/NVQs.

The proportion of enrolments from Community First areas, as defined for the widening access Reaching Higher Target, also varied by qualification aim. Those aiming for Diplomas/Certificates were the least likely to be from these areas (8 per cent), whilst those aiming for Professional qualifications or HNCs/NVQs were the most likely to be from these areas. Overall, 10 per cent of non-degree enrolments were from Community First areas. Again, as with low affluence neighbourhoods, the proportion was higher for full-time enrolments than part-time, at 12 per cent compared to 10 per cent. (*Tables 18a and 18b*)

Table 18a: Non-degree enrolments from low affluence areas by qualification aim 2004/05

Qualification aim	Low affluence enrolments			Total UK domiciled enrolments			Proportion low affluence		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Diploma (Health or Social Care)	197	32	229	767	127	894	26%	25%	26%
Diploma/Certificate	68	1,832	1,900	307	12,073	12,380	22%	15%	15%
HNC/NVQ	0	807	807	158	2,978	3,136	0%	27%	26%
HND/Foundation degree	677	252	929	3,036	1,032	4,068	22%	24%	23%
Institutional credit or no formal qualification	6	3,627	3,633	54	16,801	16,855	11%	22%	22%
Professional	5	422	427	18	1,757	1,775	28%	24%	24%
Total	953	6,972	7,925	4,340	34,768	39,108	22%	20%	20%

Table 18b: Non-degree enrolments from Community First areas by qualification aim 2004/05

Qualification aim	Community First enrolments			Total Welsh domiciled enrolments			Proportion Community First		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Diploma (Health or Social Care)	88	13	101	725	125	850	12%	10%	12%
Diploma/Certificate	20	837	857	213	10,529	10,742	9%	8%	8%
HNC/NVQ	0	380	380	2	2,802	2,804	0%	14%	14%
HND/Foundation degree	289	103	392	2,292	924	3,216	13%	11%	12%
Institutional credit or no formal qualification	*	1,463	1,466	27	13,451	13,478	11%	11%	11%
Professional	*	196	197	8	1,450	1,458	13%	14%	14%
Total	401	2,992	3,393	3,267	29,281	32,548	12%	10%	10%

The proportion of enrolments from low affluence and Community First areas also varied by age. For full-time study, all age groups containing sizeable numbers had proportions from low affluence areas of over 20 per cent. For part-time study, younger age groups had larger proportions of enrolments from low affluence areas.

For full-time study, proportions of enrolments from Community First areas varied between 10 and 15 per cent for those with sizeable numbers of enrolments, with enrolments aged between 21 and 29 years having the highest proportions. For part-time, similar to the pattern for low affluence enrolments, proportions of enrolments from Community First areas dropped as age increased. (*Table 19a and 19b*)

Table 19a: Non-degree enrolments from low affluence areas by age group 2004/05

Age group	Low affluence enrolments			Total UK domiciled enrolments			Proportion low affluence		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
17 or under	*	617	620	9	2694	2,703	33%	23%	23%
18 to 20	385	414	799	1971	1745	3,716	20%	24%	22%
21 to 24	243	747	990	1053	3233	4,286	23%	23%	23%
25 to 29	108	932	1,040	434	3631	4,065	25%	26%	26%
30 to 39	128	1712	1,840	557	7638	8,195	23%	22%	22%
40 to 49	69	1329	1,398	254	7014	7,268	27%	19%	19%
50 to 59	16	708	724	53	4558	4,611	30%	16%	16%
60 or over	*	450	451	6	3760	3,766	17%	12%	12%
Unknown	0	63	63	*	495	498	0%	13%	13%
Total	953	6,972	7,925	4,340	34,768	39,108	22%	20%	20%

Table 19b: Non-degree enrolments from Community First areas by age group 2004/05

Age group	Community First enrolments			Total Welsh domiciled enrolments			Proportion Community First		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
17 or under	*	329	330	8	2662	2,670	13%	12%	12%
18 to 20	166	206	372	1453	1465	2,918	11%	14%	13%
21 to 24	109	358	467	772	2745	3,517	14%	13%	13%
25 to 29	47	412	459	313	3095	3,408	15%	13%	13%
30 to 39	47	694	741	454	6328	6,782	10%	11%	11%
40 to 49	26	520	546	221	5627	5,848	12%	9%	9%
50 to 59	5	257	262	43	3582	3,625	12%	7%	7%
60 or over	0	189	189	*	3330	3,333	0%	6%	6%
Unknown	0	27	27	0	447	447	0%	6%	6%
Total	401	2,992	3,393	3,267	29,281	32,548	12%	10%	10%

Section 5: Outcomes

Summary – 81 per cent of active non-degree enrolments, who left in 2004/05, obtained a qualification. 10,543 formal non-degree qualifications were obtained in 2004/05, the majority of which were Institutional Credit or Diplomas/Certificates.

Of the 41,623 non-degree enrolments at Welsh HEIs in 2004/05, 8,527 left the institution in 2004/05. 6,739 (79 per cent) of these leavers gained a non-degree qualification, 154 (2 per cent) gained a qualification at a different level and 1,634 (19 per cent) left without gaining a qualification.

In addition to those leaving with a non-degree qualification, 2,100 enrolments that did not leave in 2004/05 gained non-degree qualifications. The majority of these (86 per cent) were Institutional Credit.

The majority of those leaving without a qualification had been studying for full-time for an HND or part-time for an HNC or Institutional Credit. The reasons for leaving were varied, with almost half leaving for personal reasons, 13 per cent being written off after a lapse of time and 10 per cent leaving because of academic failure.

Those studying for non-degree qualifications who left with non-degree qualifications took, on average, 2 years to achieve their qualification if they studied full-time and 1 year if they studied part-time. This varied by qualification aim, with those studying part-time for a Diploma in HE taking the longest time to gain a qualification with an average duration of study of 3 years. (*Table 20*)

Table 20: Outcomes of non-degree enrolments, 2004/05

Outcome	Number of enrolments		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Assumed continuing - no qualification obtained	3,210	27,778	30,988
Assumed continuing - non-degree qualification obtained	150	1,950	2,100
Assumed continuing - other qualification obtained	*	7	8
Left with non-degree qualification	1,245	5,494	6,739
Left with other qualification	5	149	154
Left without a qualification	472	1,162	1,634
Total	5,083	36,540	41,623

In addition to the 8,839 non-degree qualifications gained by active non-degree enrolments, there were 4,412 non-degree qualifications obtained by other HE enrolments, including 2,855 awards made from dormant status.

In total, 10,543 formal non-degree qualifications were obtained by leavers in 2004/05. The majority of qualifications obtained were Institutional Credit or Diplomas/Certificates and together these accounted for 61 per cent of all qualifications. (*Table 21*)

Table 21: Non-degree qualifications obtained by leavers, 2004/05

Qualification obtained	Full-time	Part-time	From dormant status	Total
Diploma (Health or Social Care)	320	59	158	537
Diploma/Certificate	407	1,907	614	2,928
HNC/NVQ	35	933	557	1,525
HND/Foundation degree	750	229	791	1,770
Institutional credit	254	3,017	269	3,540
Professional	0	168	75	243
Total	1,766	6,313	2,464	10,543

Not all qualifications obtained were those that had been studied for. Of the 10,543 leaving with formal non-degree qualifications, 9,221 gained the qualification they had been aiming for (87 per cent). Of the remainder who gained qualifications other than those studied for, two thirds had been aiming for first degrees but obtained non-degree qualifications instead.

Section 6: Destinations

Summary – 93 per cent of leavers gaining non-degree qualifications were employed or in further study six months after leaving. 78 per cent of leavers who were employed stayed in their local area for employment; 59 per cent were employed in industries primarily in the public sector; and two thirds were employed in managerial, professional or associate professional occupations.

2,781 students leaving higher education with a Foundation Degree, Diploma of HE, Certificate of HE, Health or Social Care Diploma, HND or HNC were surveyed six months after leaving for the HESA Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) survey 2004/05. 1,962 leavers (71 per cent) responded to the survey.

The figures presented in this section of the report relate to respondents to the survey only.

Activities of Leavers

Six months after gaining their qualification, 93 per cent of the 1,962 respondents were employed, undertaking further study, or both; 4 per cent were unemployed; and 3 per cent were doing something else or were not available for work.

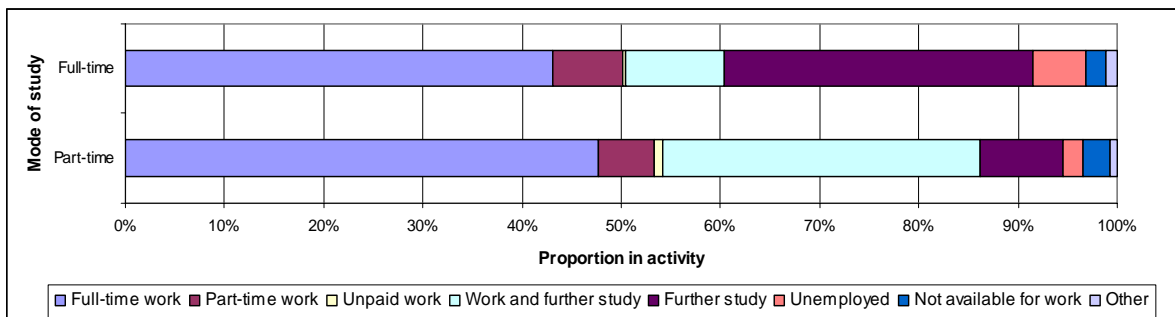
The activity of those who had gained their qualifications through full-time study differed to those who had studied part-time. Those who had studied full-time were more likely to be doing further study only (31 per cent) compared to those who studied part-time (8 per cent). However, 32 per cent of those who studied part-time were both working and studying compared with 10 per cent of those who studied full-time. This means that whilst those leaving from full-time and part-time study were equally likely to be undertaking further study, those who studied part-time were much more likely to also be working.

Those who studied full-time were twice as likely to be unemployed six months after gaining their qualification than those who studied part-time. However, those who studied part-time were more likely to not be available for work. (Table 22 and Graph 13)

Table 22: Activity of leavers with a non-degree qualification, by Mode of Study, 2004/05

Mode of Study	Activity								Total
	Full-time work	Part-time work	Unpaid work	Work and further study	Further study	Unemployed	Not available for work	Other	
Full-time	407	67	*	94	295	50	19	11	946
Part-time	485	56	9	325	86	20	27	8	1,016
Total	892	123	12	419	381	70	46	19	1,962

Graph 13: Activity of leavers with a non-degree qualification by Mode of Study, 2004/05



The activity of the student six months after graduating also depended on the qualification obtained. The proportion of those obtaining Health or Social Care Diplomas who were solely employed was 90 per cent. Students obtaining other qualifications were less likely to only be in work, with proportions ranging from 35 per cent to 53 per cent.

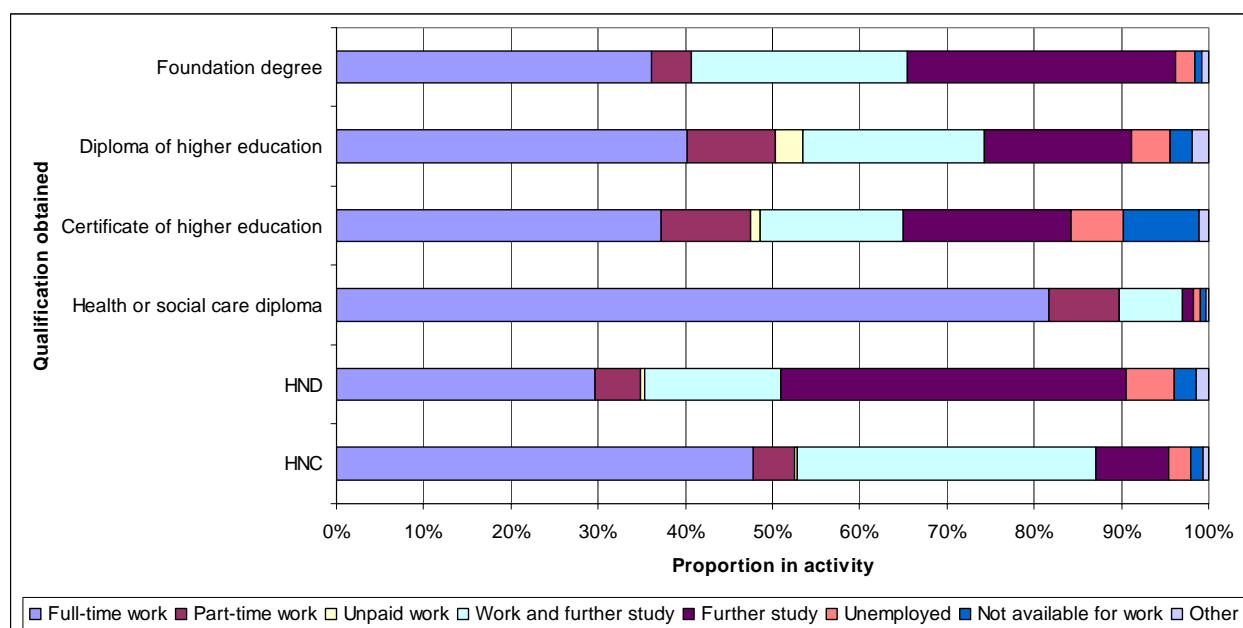
In total, 41 per cent of respondents were involved in further study. For those who had gained HNDs or Foundation Degrees, the majority of respondents went on to do further study (55 per cent for both qualifications) and the qualification they were most likely to be aiming for was a first degree. In total, 68 per cent of those undertaking further study were studying for a first degree.

Those who obtained a Certificate of HE or an HND were the most likely to be unemployed (both at 6 per cent), whilst those who obtained a Health or Social Care Diploma were the least likely to be unemployed (1 per cent). Those who obtained a Certificate of HE were also most likely to be unavailable for work (9 per cent). (Table 23 and Graph 14)

Table 23: Activity of leavers with a non-degree qualification, by qualification obtained, 2004/05

Qualification obtained	Activity								Total
	Full-time work	Part-time work	Unpaid work	Work and further study	Further study	Unemployed	Not available for work	Other	
Foundation degree	47	6	0	32	40	*	*	*	130
Diploma of higher education	64	16	5	33	27	7	*	*	159
Certificate of higher education	68	19	*	30	35	11	16	*	183
Health or social care diploma	246	24	0	22	*	*	*	*	301
HND	167	29	*	87	223	31	14	8	562
HNC	300	29	*	215	52	16	9	*	627
Total	892	123	12	419	381	70	46	19	1,962

Graph 14: Activity of leavers with a non-degree qualification, by qualification obtained, 2004/05



Location of Employment

1,446 of those gaining non-degree qualifications were in employment six months after leaving. The proportion of these leavers staying to work in the same area as they studied was high. For full-time enrolments, the proportion was 75 per cent, whilst for part-time enrolments it was 81 per cent. For each area of Wales individually, this was also true apart from for Mid Wales where less than half of those studying in the area remained in the area for employment six months later. However, Mid Wales was the only area in Wales which had a net gain of people when comparing the number who studied in the area to the number working in the area six months after leaving. All other areas made a net loss. For the purposes of Table 24, the location of study of students whose study was franchised out was considered to be the location of the franchised to institution, and the location of study of students who had studied through distance learning was considered to be their area of domicile. This means that for some students, the location of study was outside Wales.

Although there was a small loss of students studying at HEIs in Wales to employment outside Wales, there was also a gain of people who had studied outside Wales to employment in Wales. 157 of those who studied for non-degree qualifications at other UK HEIs were employed in Wales six months after leaving. (*Table 24 and Graph 15*)

Table 24: Location of employment of leavers with a non-degree qualification, by Mode of Study 2004/05

Full-time study

Location of study	Location of employment					Total	Proportion employed in same area as study	Proportion employed outside Wales
	South East Wales	South West Wales	Mid Wales	North Wales	Outside Wales			
South East Wales	183	23	6	*	19	234	78%	8%
South West Wales	12	111	8	0	13	144	77%	9%
Mid Wales	*	*	13	*	13	31	42%	42%
North Wales	*	0	8	106	29	147	72%	20%
Outside Wales	*	0	*	0	13	15	87%	
Total	201	137	36	110	87	571	75%	13%

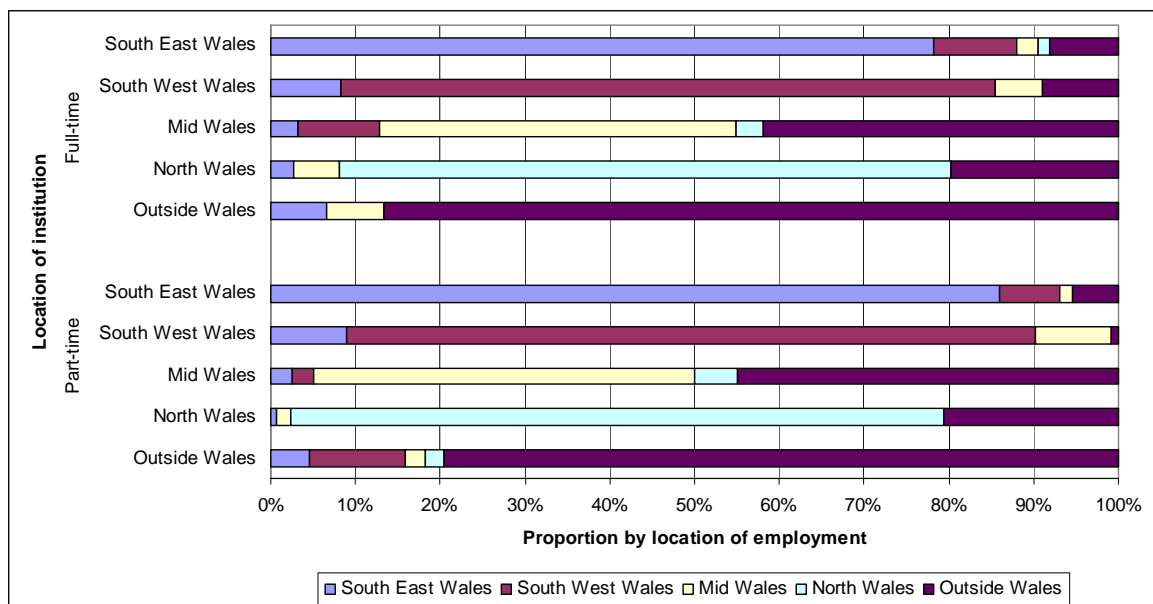
Part-time study

Location of study	Location of employment					Total	Proportion employed in same area as study	Proportion employed outside Wales
	South East Wales	South West Wales	Mid Wales	North Wales	Outside Wales			
South East Wales	345	28	6	0	22	401	86%	5%
South West Wales	20	183	20	0	*	225	81%	1%
Mid Wales	*	*	18	*	18	40	45%	45%
North Wales	*	0	*	127	34	165	77%	21%
Outside Wales	*	5	*	*	35	44	80%	
Total	369	217	48	130	111	875	81%	9%

All modes of study

Location of study	Attended institution in area	Employed in area	Proportion attended institution in area	Proportion employed in area
South East Wales	635	570	44%	39%
South West Wales	369	354	26%	24%
Mid Wales	71	84	5%	6%
North Wales	312	240	22%	17%
Outside Wales	59	198	4%	14%
Total	1,446	1,446	100%	100%

Graph 15: Location of employment of leavers with a non-degree qualification, by location of institution and Mode of Study 2004/05



Industrial Classification and Occupation

Looking at the type of industry those with non-degree qualifications were employed in, by far the most popular were industries primarily in the public sector. Overall, 59 per cent of those achieving non-degree qualifications were in either Public Administration and Defence/Social Security, Education or Health and Social Work. Other industries with significant numbers were Manufacturing and Wholesale and Retail Trade/Repair of Goods. (Table 25)

Table 25: Leavers with non-degree qualifications by industrial classification and Mode of Study, 2004/05

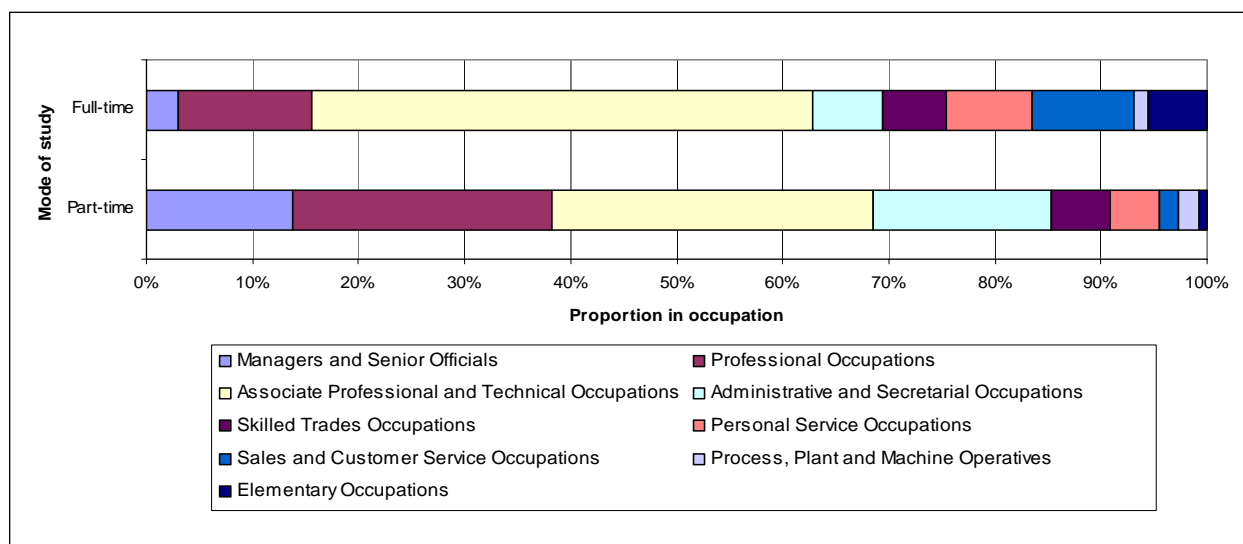
Standard Industrial Classification Grouping	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Agriculture and Forestry	13	12	25
Fishing	0	0	0
Mining and Quarrying	0	5	5
Manufacturing	14	128	142
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*	17	20
Construction	9	32	41
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Goods	75	31	106
Hotels and Restaurants	33	13	46
Transport, Storage and Communication	10	20	30
Financial Activities	6	15	21
Property Development, Renting, Business and Research Activities	32	52	84
Public Administration and Defence; Social Security	50	184	234
Education	22	99	121
Health and Social Work	275	225	500
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	26	39	65
Private Households With Employed Persons	*	*	*
International Bodies and Organisations	0	0	0
Not known/Not applicable	0	*	*
Total	571	875	1,446

Two thirds of leavers were in occupations classified as Managers and Senior Officials, Professional Occupations or Associate Professional and Technical Occupations. Those studying part-time were more likely to be Managers and Senior Officials or in Professional Occupations than those who had studied full-time, whilst those who had studied full-time were more likely to be in Associate Professional and Technical occupations. (Table 26 and Graph 16)

Table 26: Leavers with non-degree qualifications by occupational classification and Mode of Study, 2004/05

Standard Occupation Classification Grouping	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Managers and Senior Officials	17	121	138
Professional Occupations	72	213	285
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	270	265	535
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	37	147	184
Skilled Trades Occupations	35	49	84
Personal Service Occupations	46	40	86
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	55	17	72
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	7	17	24
Elementary Occupations	32	6	38
Total	571	875	1,446

Graph 16: Leavers with non-degree qualifications by occupational classification and Mode of Study, 2004/05



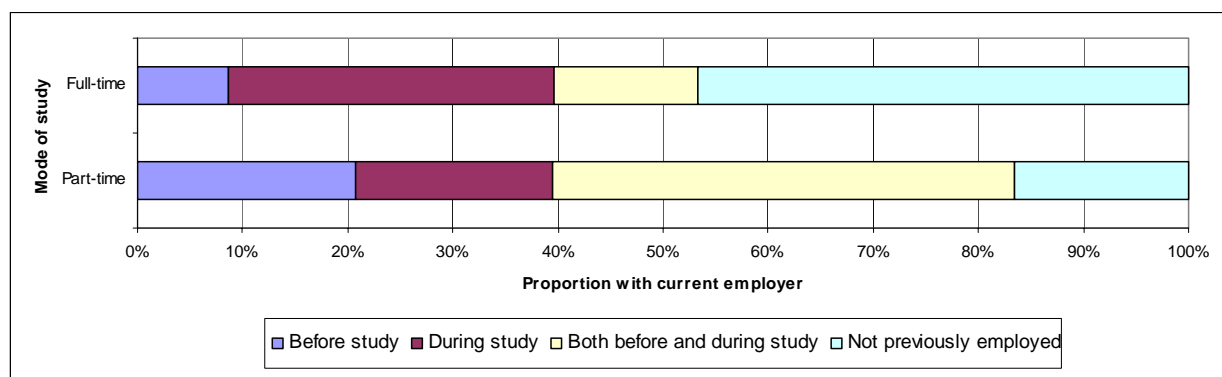
Previous Employment with Current Employer

Of the 1,446 non-degree qualifiers who were in employment six months after leaving, 993 answered a question about whether they were previously employed by their current employer. The majority of those who answered the question had previously been employed with their current employer; 53 per cent of those who had studied full-time; and 83 per cent of those who had studied part-time. Those who had studied part-time were most likely to have been employed both before and during their study with their current employer (44 per cent), whilst for those who studied full-time, this proportion was 14 per cent. (Table 27 and Graph 17)

Table 27: Leavers in employment by Mode of Study and whether previously employed with current employer, 2004/05

Previously employed with current employer	Full-time	Part-time
Before study	33	127
During study	118	115
Both before and during study	52	269
Not previously employed	178	101
Total	381	612

Graph 17: Leavers in employment by Mode of Study and whether previously employed with current employer, 2004/05



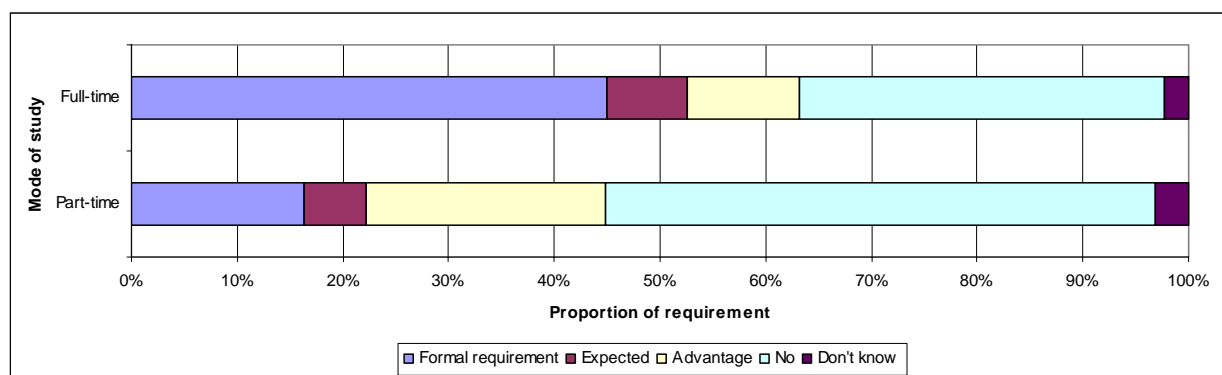
Job Requirements

Although the majority of those who studied part-time had a previous connection with their employer, based on the 1,068 who answered a question about whether the qualification was a requirement for the job, more than half did not require the qualification they obtained for their employment nor was it expected or an advantage. In contrast, for nearly two thirds of those who had studied full-time, the qualification was formally required, expected or an advantage for their job. Table 11 showed that those who studied part-time were likely to already hold HE qualifications, and this implies that the qualification recently obtained was for reasons of continuing professional development or personal development reasons rather than for specific job requirements. (Table 28 and Graph 18)

Table 28: Leavers in employment by Mode of Study and whether qualification required for employment, 2004/05

Qualification required	Full-time	Part-time
Formal requirement	191	105
Expected	32	38
Advantage	45	146
No	146	335
Don't know	10	20
Total	424	644

Graph 18: Leavers in employment by Mode of Study and whether qualification required for employment, 2004/05



Reason for taking course

Those who studied part-time were also asked what the reason for taking their course had been. 738 non-degree qualifiers answered the question and nearly two-thirds of these had taken the course for their current career or job, again implying that those who studied part-time were more likely to be doing so for career development purposes rather than to secure initial employment. A further 14 per cent had taken the course to change career or job and 14 per cent had taken the course because of an interest in the subject matter. (Table 29)

Table 29: Leavers who studied part-time by reason for taking course, 2004/05

Reason for taking course	Number employed	Proportion
Current career or job	474	64%
Change career or job	100	14%
Interest in subject matter	105	14%
Other	59	8%
Total	738	100%

Section 7: Comparison with first degree

Summary – Non-degree enrolments made up less of the student population than first degree enrolments. They were generally older and a higher proportion were female. They were more likely to already hold HE qualifications and study in their local area. Those gaining non-degree qualifications were also more likely to be undertaking further study six months after leaving than those obtaining first degree qualifications.

Enrolments

The characteristics of non-degree enrolments in 2004/05 differed to those of first degree enrolments. In total they made up a smaller proportion of the total HE sector than first degree students (31 per cent compared to 51 per cent). They were also much more likely to be studying part-time, with the majority (88 per cent) of non-degree enrolments studying part-time and only 13 per cent of first degree enrolments studying part-time. There were also more non-degree enrolments studying through distance learning and franchised out arrangements than first degree enrolments.

The subjects being studied also differed between the two groups of undergraduates. First degree enrolments were more likely to be studying medicine and related subjects and science, engineering and technology subjects than non-degree enrolments, whilst conversely, non-degree enrolments were more likely to be studying humanities and education subjects.

The entry profile was not the same for non-degree and first degree enrolments, with non-degree enrolments being more than three times as likely to hold HE qualifications on entry than their first degree counterparts, whilst Access qualifications were more likely to be held by first degree enrolments.

For both non-degree and first degree, the majority of enrolments were female. However, the age profile differed between the two groups. 59 per cent of non-degree enrolments were aged 30 or over whilst only 16 per cent of first degree enrolments were 30 or over.

The same proportion of non-degree and first degree enrolments were disabled, however, the proportion from an ethnic minority was slightly lower for non-degree than first degree.

Non-degree enrolments were more likely to be Welsh domiciled and, if Welsh domiciled, have attended an institution in their local area than first degree enrolments. Non-degree and first degree enrolments were equally likely to be from a Community First area, but non-degree enrolments were more likely to come from a low affluence area. (In analysing the proportion studying in their local area, only those enrolments studying within Wales with known unitary authority were considered.) (*Table 30 and Graph 19*)

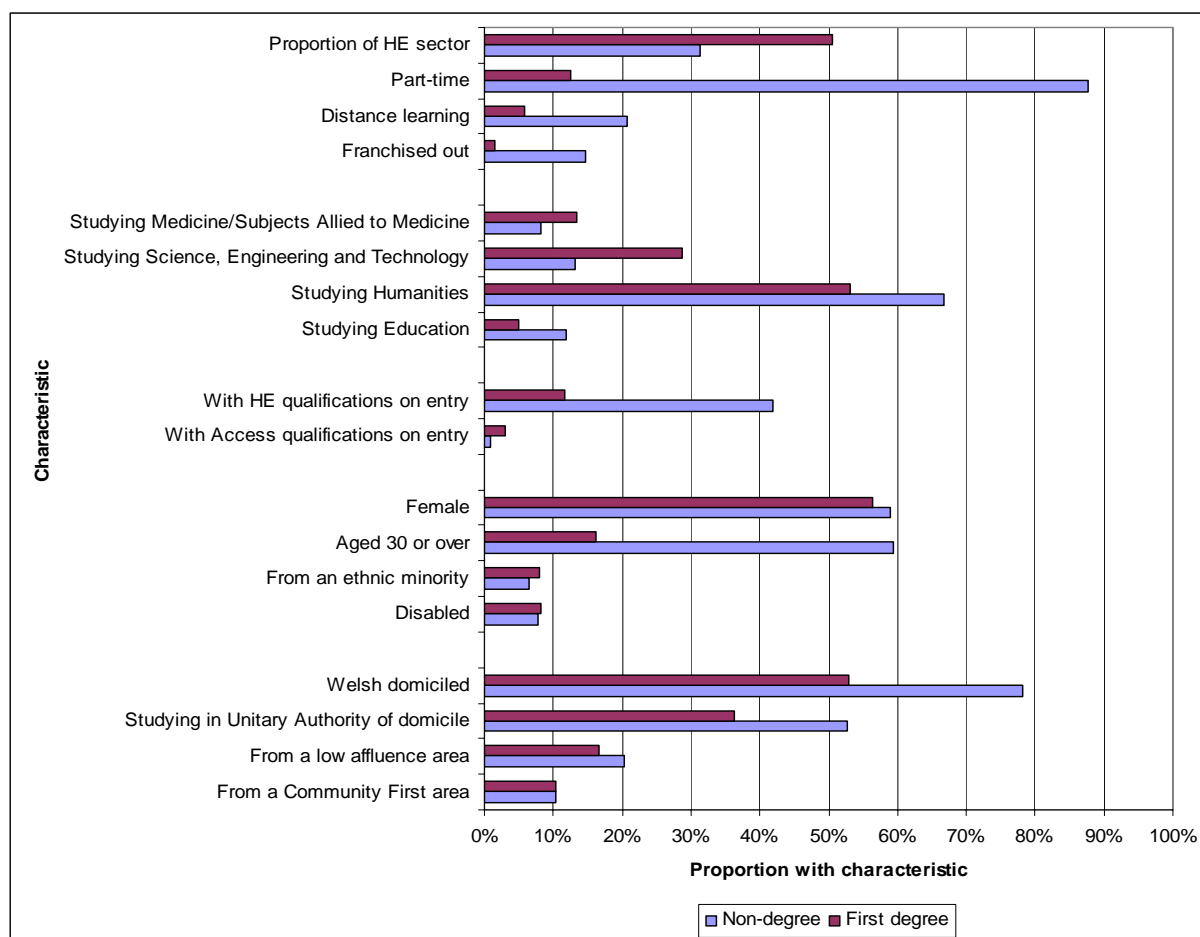
Table 30: Comparison of non-degree with first degree, 2004/05 – Enrolments

	Non-degree	First degree
Number of enrolments	41,623	67,216
As a proportion of the HE sector	31%	51%
Mode of Study		
Proportion:		
Part-time	88%	13%
Distance learning	21%	6%
Franchised out	15%	1%
Subjects studied		
Proportion:		
Studying Medicine/Subjects allied to medicine	8%	13%
Studying Science, Engineering and Technology	13%	29%
Studying Humanities	67%	53%
Studying Education	12%	5%

	Non-degree	First degree
Characteristics		
Proportion (out of those with known characteristic):		
With HE qualifications on entry	42%	12%
With Access qualifications on entry	1%	3%
Female	59%	56%
Aged 30 or over	59%	16%
From an ethnic minority	6%	8%
Disabled	8%	8%
Domicile		
Proportion:		
Welsh domiciled	78%	53%
Studying in unitary authority of domicile*	53%	36%
From a low affluence area**	20%	17%
From a Community First area*	10%	10%

* - out of Welsh domiciles; ** - out of UK domiciles

Graph 19: Comparison of non-degree with first degree, 2004/05 - Enrolments



Destination of Leavers

Similar proportions of those leaving with non-degree and first degree qualifications were employed six months after leaving (74 per cent and 71 per cent respectively). However, those leaving with non-degree qualifications were more likely to go on to further study than those with first degree qualifications. Those that were employed were more likely to stay in Wales if they had a non-degree qualification (86 per cent) than if they had a first degree (57 per cent). Two thirds of those leaving with non-degree qualifications were in managerial, professional or associate professional occupations, whilst the figure for those with a first degree was 60 per cent. This difference is due to the higher proportion of non-degree leavers in the associate professional occupations as both groups had 29 per cent of leavers with managerial or professional occupations. Non-degree qualifiers also earned higher salaries in general than first degree qualifiers, with those in full-time paid work earning a median salary of £19,000 compared to £17,000 for degree qualifiers.

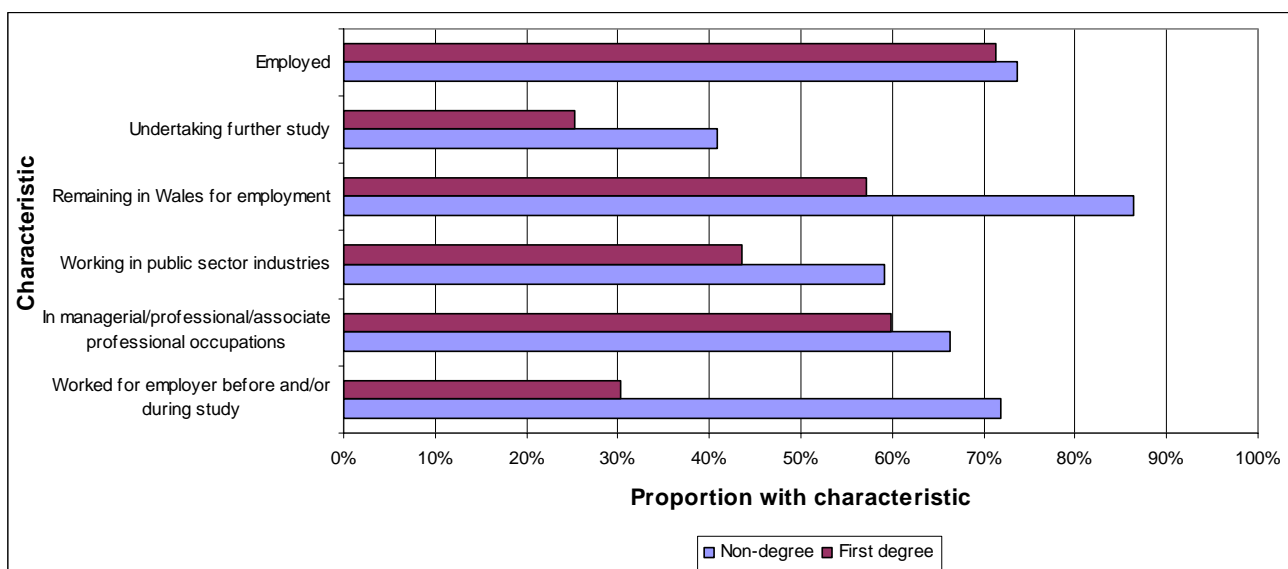
To some extent the leaving profile is influenced by the different characteristics of the two groups. Non-degree enrolments are likely to be older, and also to be working for the same employer six months after leaving as they were before and/or during their study. Therefore, whilst it may be expected that holders of first degrees will have higher level occupations or higher salaries, it is not surprising that holders of non-degree qualifications are more likely to be in these higher level occupations and earning higher salaries six months after leaving given their characteristics and previous experience. (Table 31 and Graph 20)

Table 31: Comparison of non-degree with first degree 2004/05 – Destinations

	Non-degree	First degree
Number responding 6 months after leaving	1,962	12,532
Proportion:		
Employed (includes work plus study)	74%	71%
Undertaking further study (includes work plus study)	41%	25%
Remaining in Wales for employment*	86%	57%
Working in public sector industries*	59%	44%
Working in managerial/professional/associate professional occupations*	66%	60%
Worked for employer before and/or during study**	72%	30%
Median salary of those employed full-time**	£19,000	£17,000

* - out of those employed; ** - out of those employed who responded to the question

Graph 20: Comparison of non-degree with first degree 2004/05 – Destinations



APPENDIX A

HIGHER EDUCATION DEFINITIONS (Copyright HESA)

HE STUDENT DATA DEFINITIONS

1 COVERAGE

Higher education (HE) students are those students on programmes of study for which the level of instruction is above that of level 3 of the National Qualifications Framework, i.e. courses leading to the Advanced Level of the General Certificate of Education (GCE A-levels) or the Advanced Level of the Vocational Certificate of Education (VCE A-levels)).

Further education (FE) students are those students on programmes of study for which the level of instruction is equal to or below that of level 3 of the National Qualifications Framework, i.e. courses leading to the Advanced Level of the General Certificate of Education (GCE A-levels) or the Advanced Level of the Vocational Certificate of Education (VCE A-levels)). This includes students studying non-accredited and non-approved HE qualifications.

The HESA student record contains information about individual enrolments, which, because a student can be enrolled on more than one programme of study, very slightly exceed the number of students. The Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR) includes data about individual student-counts, HE students at Further Education Institutions (FEIs) are therefore shown on a student basis throughout.

Three distinct enrolment populations are used in the tables (Part 1) and study (Part 2):

- (i) the **HESA standard registration population** in Section 1, 2, 5 and part 2 ensures that student activity is counted in similar way irrespective of when it occurs. The population splits the student experience into 'years of programme of study' ; the first year of which is deemed to start on the commencement date of the programme with second, and subsequent years, starting on, or near, the anniversary of that date. Registrations are counted once for each 'year of programme of study'. Students who leave within 2 weeks of their start date, or anniversary of their start date, and are on a course of more than two weeks duration, are not included in the standard registration population. Dormant students, incoming visiting and exchange students from overseas and students studying for the whole of their programme of study outside of the UK are also excluded from this population.
- (ii) the **HESA qualifications obtained population** in Section 3 is a count of student enrolments associated with the award of an HE qualification (excluding HE institutional credits) during the period 1 August 2004 to 31 July 2005 inclusive. This population includes qualifications obtained during the 2004/05 reporting year, which were returned to HESA by 31 October 2005. The population excludes qualifications awarded to incoming visiting and exchange students. It includes awards from dormant status.
- (iii) the **HESA Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) target population** in Section 4 contains all United Kingdom (UK) and European Union (EU) domiciled students reported to HESA for the reporting period 1 August 2003 to 31 July 2004 as obtaining relevant qualifications and whose study was full-time or part-time (including sandwich students and those writing-up theses). Awards from dormant status are not included in the target population. The coverage differs from the population used in previous years for the First Destination Supplement (FDS) in a number of ways. Notably, those who obtained any of the relevant qualifications following part-time study are now included, together with those obtaining postgraduate diplomas and certificates (full-time or part-time).

Note that for some of the figures presented in part 2, other population definitions have been used.

Appendix B contains notes relating to part 2.

2 MODE OF STUDY

(Applies to populations except the qualifications obtained population)

Full-time students are those normally required to attend an institution for periods amounting to at least 24 weeks within the year of programme of study, on thick or thin sandwich courses, and those on a study-related year out of their institution. During that time students are normally expected to undertake periods of study, tuition or work experience which amount to an average of at least 21 hours per week.

Part-time students include those studying part-time, on block release, during the evenings only, full-time for less than 24 weeks in the academic year or those employing other modes of study, that is, students writing up theses or on sabbatical.

(Applies to qualification obtained population)

Full-time students are those whose study was recorded as full-time (described as above), including sandwich students. Awards from dormant status and those writing-up theses are also included where a student's Mode of Study was previously full-time.

Part-time students are those whose study was recorded as part-time, or studying full-time on courses lasting less than 24 weeks, on block release, or studying during the evenings. Awards from dormant status and those writing-up theses are also included where a student's Mode of Study was previously part-time.

3 LEVEL OF STUDY

Postgraduate programmes of study are those leading to higher degrees, diplomas and certificates (including Postgraduate Certificate of Education (PGCE) and professional qualifications) and usually require that entrants are already qualified to degree level (i.e. already qualified at level 6 of the National Qualifications Framework).

In analyses where postgraduate level of study is disaggregated into **postgraduate research** and **postgraduate taught**, the following groupings are used:

Postgraduate research where the qualification aim is a research-based higher degree. These programmes of study include doctorates, masters, postgraduate bachelors degrees and postgraduate diplomas or certificates (not PGCE) studied mainly by research.

Postgraduate taught where the qualification aim is a taught higher degree. These programmes of study include doctorates, masters, postgraduate bachelors degrees and postgraduate diplomas or certificates studied not mainly by research including PGCE and professional qualifications.

Undergraduate programmes of study are first degrees with or without eligibility to register to practice with a Health or Social Care or Veterinary statutory regulatory body, first degrees with qualified teacher status (QTS)/registration with the General Teaching Council (GTC), enhanced first degrees, first degrees obtained concurrently with a diploma and intercalated first degrees, Foundation Degrees, diplomas in HE with eligibility to register to practice with a Health or Social Care regulatory body, Higher National Diploma (HND), Higher National Certificate (HNC), Diploma of Higher Education (DipHE), Certificate of Higher Education (CertHE), foundation courses at HE level, NVQ/SVQ levels 4 and 5, post-degree diplomas and certificates at undergraduate level, professional qualifications at undergraduate level and other undergraduate diplomas and certificates

including post-registration health and social care courses. Entrants to these programmes of study do not usually require an HE qualification.

First degree includes first degrees with or without eligibility to register to practice with a Health or Social Care or Veterinary statutory regulatory body, first degrees with qualified teacher status (QTS)/registration with the General Teaching Council (GTC), enhanced first degrees, first degrees obtained concurrently with a diploma and intercalated first degrees.

Other undergraduate includes qualification aims below degree level such as Foundation Degrees, diplomas in HE with eligibility to register to practice with a Health or Social Care regulatory body, Higher National Diploma (HND), Higher National Certificate (HNC), Diploma of Higher Education (DipHE), Certificate of Higher Education (CertHE), foundation courses at HE level, NVQ/SVQ levels 4 and 5, post-degree diplomas and certificates at undergraduate level, professional qualifications at undergraduate level, other undergraduate diplomas and certificates including post registration health and social care courses, other formal HE qualifications of less than degree standard, institutional undergraduate credit and no formal undergraduate qualifications.

4 DOMICILE

Domicile data is supplied to HESA in the form of postcodes (UK domiciled students) or country codes. Postcodes are mapped to counties, unitary authorities and UK nations following consultation with Geoplan Postcode Marketing. Countries are mapped to geographical regions following consultation with the Department for Education and Skills. Where no data is supplied about the student's domicile, fee eligibility is used to determine whether domicile is European Union, including the UK, or not.

UK domiciled students are those whose normal residence is in the UK, including the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

Of those students who are not UK domiciled, **other EU** students are those whose normal residence is in countries which were European Union (EU) members as at 1 December of the reporting period. **Non-EU** students are those whose normal residence prior to commencing their programme of study was outside the EU.

5 AGE

Age is as at 31 August 2004.

6 SUBJECT AREAS

Programmes of study have been aggregated to 19 broad subject areas which map to HESA JACS subject codes. Additionally, a procedure of apportionment is used. Under apportionment, each headcount is, where necessary, divided in a way that in broad-brush terms reflects the pattern of a split programme. This is analogous to the use of FTE calculations, but should not be confused with them, since the splits used for apportionment are conventional rather than data-based.

For split programmes not involving an initial teacher training (ITT) component, the apportionment algorithm is as follows:

- 50%:50% for a balanced two-way split;
- 66.667%:33.333% for a major/minor two-way split;

- 33.333%:33.333%:33.333% for a balanced three-way split.

ITT students at undergraduate level who also have a specialism subject recorded (typically, secondary ITT students) are apportioned 50% to the 'Education' subject area and the remaining 50% is further apportioned according to the algorithm for non-ITT students. Where no subject other than education is recorded, or where the student is on a PGCE course, apportionment is 100% to the 'Education' subject area.

7 INSTITUTIONAL CODES

Where the names of higher education institutions have been shortened in the text, the codes are as given below:

UoG	University of Glamorgan
UWA	University of Wales, Aberystwyth
UWB	University of Wales, Bangor
CU	Cardiff University
UWL	University of Wales, Lampeter
UWS	University of Wales Swansea
UWIC	University of Wales Institute, Cardiff
UWN	University of Wales, Newport
NEWI	North East Wales Institute of Higher Education
SIHE	Swansea Institute of Higher Education
Trinity	Trinity College Carmarthen
RWCMD	Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama
UWCF	University of Wales – central functions

HE STAFF DATA DEFINITIONS

The majority of tables in Section 6 include all academic and non-academic staff employed under a contract of employment by a higher education institution (HEI) in Wales. The tables do not include staff employed in Wales by the Open University.

The **HESA staff contract population** is an indicator of those contracts that are active on 1 December within the reporting period. Atypical staff contracts, i.e. those whose working arrangements are not permanent, involve complex employment relationships and/or involve work away from the supervision of the normal work provider, are not counted in this population. Other staff with a default (or unknown) contract start date, a default (or unknown) contract end date and a contract FTE of zero are also not counted in this population.

Full-person equivalent

Individuals can hold more than one contract with an institution and each contract may involve more than one different activity. In published analyses staff counts have been divided amongst their activities in proportion to the declared FTE for each activity. This results in counts of full person equivalents (FPE). Staff FPE counts are calculated on the basis of contract activities that were active on 1 December of the reporting period (using the HESA staff contract population).

1 MODE OF EMPLOYMENT

Mode of employment is an attribute of the contract, not the person. Therefore, a person will be counted as wholly part-time, even if they hold a number of part-time contracts that sum to one FTE. The FPE allocated to the full-time category will only reflect the people that hold a full-time contract. This is consistent with the treatment of other attributes of the contract.

Full-time staff are those whose contracts state that their mode of employment is full-time. This includes staff who work full-time for part of a year and term-time only staff who work full-time during the term.

Part-time staff are those staff that work anything less than full-time.

2 PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FINANCE

Wholly institutionally financed staff are those who are paid wholly from general institution funds.

Staff **principally financed by the institution** are paid mainly from general institution funds and partly from another source.

Other sources of finance – these staff are paid mainly or wholly from sources other than general institution funds. These other sources include NHS/General Medical or General Dental practice or Department of Health, OST research councils, UK charities, UK central government bodies and local authorities, UK industry commerce & public corporations, EU sources, other overseas sources and other sources not listed.

3 GRADE (academic staff only)

The grade structure indicates a staff member's grade for a particular contract of employment. Groups of grades have been devised with regard to the different grading scales used within different institutions. Grades have not, however, been linked to salary information.

Professors includes heads of departments, professors, former UAP scale researchers (grade IV), clinical professors and those appointed professors on a locally determined scale.

Senior lecturers & researchers includes principal lecturers, senior lecturers (former UAP/CSCFC scales), former UAP scale researchers (grade III), clinical senior lecturers and those appointed senior or principal lecturers on a locally determined scale.

Lecturers includes lecturers, senior lecturers (former PCEF scale), clinical lecturers and those appointed lecturers on a locally determined scale.

Researchers includes all research grades not listed above and those researchers appointed on a locally determined scale.

Other grades includes other grades of academic staff not listed above.

4 AGE

Age of academic staff is at 31 August 2004.

5 Ethnicity

Staff may choose not to reveal their ethnicity and therefore the figures reported in analyses are derived from a subset, which may not be representative of the total staff population. The following entries have been grouped together and this may mean that the ethnicity groupings used in previous years may not now be comparable:

The ethnic category 'White' includes the entries:

White

White - British
White - Irish
White - Scottish
Irish Traveller
Other White background.

The ethnic category 'Other (including mixed)' includes the entries:

Mixed - White and Black Caribbean
Mixed - White and Black African
Mixed - White and Asian
Other Mixed background
Other Ethnic background.

6 Disability

Disability categories indicate the type of disability that a member of staff has on the basis of their own self-assessment and are consistent with those used in respect of HE students. Staff are not obliged to report a disability and as a result some institutions have not returned disability data for some of their staff. Therefore the figures reported in analyses are derived from a subset, which may not be representative of the total staff population.

7 SOC - Occupational coding for higher education staff

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) provides a national standard for categorising occupational information. SOC forms the basis of occupational classification in a variety of national surveys that collect statistical information such as the Labour Force Survey and New Earnings Survey. The utilisation of SOC for classifying occupations within the HE sector therefore both allows for the heterogeneity of occupations that exist and enables comparisons to be made with other sectors of the economy and from a variety of data sources.

However, some difficulties emerge in the direct application of SOC for occupational coding within the HE sector. At the most aggregate level, SOC distinguishes nine broad categories termed Major Groups. The titles associated with these Major Groups, which by necessity have to be general in their nature to encompass all occupations, do not provide an intuitive method of classifying the occupations within HE. Additionally, the coding manuals of the Standard Occupational Classification contain information on many occupations and job titles that are not relevant to the HE sector. The classification of occupations within higher education has therefore necessitated the development of a variant of the national standard that is relevant for the HE sector. This enables the classification of job titles found within the HE sector to fall into one of 13 broad occupational categories:

- 1 Managers
- 2A Academic professionals
- 2B Non-academic professionals
- 3A Laboratory, engineering, building, IT & medical technicians (including nurses)
- 3B Student welfare workers, careers advisers, vocational training instructors, personnel & planning officers
- 3C Artistic, media, public relations, marketing & sports instruction occupations
- 4A Library assistants, clerks & general administrative assistants
- 4B Secretaries, typists, receptionists & telephonists
- 5 Chefs, gardeners, electrical & construction trades, mechanical fitters & printers
- 6 Caretakers, residential wardens, sports & leisure attendants, nursery nurses & care occupations
- 7 Retail & customer service occupations

- 8 Drivers, maintenance supervisors & plant operatives
- 9 Cleaners, catering assistants, security officers, porters & maintenance workers.

Academic staff are defined as academic professionals who are responsible for planning, directing and undertaking academic teaching and research within HE institutions. They also include vice-chancellors, medical practitioners, dentists, veterinarians and other health care professionals who undertake lecturing or research activities. All academic staff fall into group 2A of the SOC classification, regardless of their discipline (e.g. science, engineering, social sciences, humanities, languages).

Non-academic staff are defined as members of staff who fall into one of the remaining 12 occupational categories such as managers, non-academic professionals, student welfare workers, secretaries, caretakers and cleaners.

HE FINANCE DATA DEFINITIONS

1 SOURCES OF INCOME

Funding Council grants

Funding Council Grants includes funding for higher education from HEFCW and for further education from WAG - DELLS (other than for Work-Based Learning).

Tuition fees and education grants and contracts

This category includes all income received in respect of fees for students on courses for which fees are charged. Where fees are waived in whole or in part, the income due though not received is included.

Research grants and contracts

This category contains all income in respect of externally sponsored research carried out by the institution for which directly related expenditure has been incurred. It includes income from:

- OST research councils;
- UK based charities;
- UK central government bodies, local authorities, health and hospital authorities;
- UK industry, commerce and public corporations;
- EU government bodies;
- EU other;
- other overseas sources;
- other sources.

Other income

This category contains all income in respect of services rendered to outside bodies, including the supply of goods and consultancies.

It includes income from other services rendered:

- course validation fees;
- Knowledge Transfer Partnerships;
- UK central government bodies, local authorities, health and hospital authorities;
- UK industry, commerce and public corporations;

- EU government bodies;
- EU other;
- other overseas sources;
- other sources;

and other general operating income:

- residences and catering operations;
- grants from local authorities;
- income from health and hospital authorities;
- release from deferred capital grants;
- income from intellectual property rights;
- other general income.

Endowment and investment income

Specific endowments includes the appropriate amount of the income from the investment of specific endowments necessary to match the expenditure incurred on the purpose for which the specific endowment was provided.

General endowments includes the full amount of the income from the investment of general endowments (including the income earned from the capital of the endowment whether arising from the interest or dividends on investments, bank interest or rents from real property).

Interest receivable includes interest receivable on, and the net surplus or deficit from the realisation or revaluation of, short term investments, the surplus or deficit on the realisation of investments held as long-term funds and all other interest received or receivable.

2 CATEGORIES OF EXPENDITURE

Staff costs

Academic staff includes costs in respect of academic staff, defined as staff whose primary function is teaching and/or research, paid from within the budgets of academic departments and allocated to the appropriate cost centre.

Other staff includes costs in respect of all other staff paid from within the budgets of academic departments and allocated to the appropriate cost centre.

Other costs

Depreciation includes depreciation costs on equipment capitalised according to where the assets being depreciated are located.

Other operating expenses includes costs in respect of payments to non-contracted staff or individuals, all other non-staff costs, equipment which has not been depreciated, expenditure on maintenance contracts and telephone costs (calls, rental and non-capitalised equipment) if not charged to departments.

Interest payable includes costs in respect of interest payable on premises, residences and catering operations and other expenditure.

3 EXPENDITURE ACTIVITIES

Academic departments

This section contains all expenditure directly incurred by or on behalf of academic departments which is not reimbursable by Research Councils or other bodies in respect of work carried out on their behalf.

Academic services

This section includes expenditure incurred on centralised academic services such as the library, Learning Resource Centres, Central Computers, etc. There are three academic services cost centres to which this expenditure can be attributed. They are:

- Central libraries and information services ;
- Central computer and computer networks;
- Other academic services.

Administration and central services

This section includes expenditure incurred on central administration, general educational expenditure and staff and student facilities and amenities. It includes expenditure on:

- Central administration and services;
- General education;
- Staff and student facilities.

Premises

This section includes all expenditure incurred on the maintenance of premises and on roads and ground (except residences and catering).

Residences and catering operations

This section includes expenditure incurred in providing the residence, catering and any conference operations, including the cost of maintenance of residential and catering premises, salaries and any other identifiable costs relating to these operations.

Research grants and contracts

This section includes the total of the direct costs attributed to research grants and contracts as detailed for research grants and contracts income.

Other expenditure

This includes the total direct costs attributed to other services rendered and all other expenditure not covered above.

4 FINANCE RATIOS

Funding Council grant as a percentage of annual income

Numerator: HESA Finance Record Table 1, Head 1.

Funding Council grants include recurrent grants for research, other recurrent grants, grants for

special initiatives, capital grants for buildings and capital grants for equipment.

Denominator: HESA Finance Record Table 1, Head 6.
Total income.

Surplus/(deficit) as a percentage of annual income

Numerator: HESA Finance Record Table 1, Head 12.
Surplus/(deficit) after depreciation of assets at valuation and tax.

Denominator: HESA finance record Table 1, Head 6.
Total income.

Historic cost surplus/(deficit) as a percentage of annual income

Numerator: HESA Finance Record, Table 1, Head 24
Historical cost surplus/deficit after tax.

Denominator: HESA Finance Record, Table 1, Head 6.
Total income.

General reserves as a percentage of annual income

Numerator: HESA Finance Record, Table 2, Head 12(iii).
Reserves: general reserve.

Denominator: HESA Finance Record, Table 1, Head 6.
Total income.

Ratio of current assets to current liabilities

Numerator: HESA Finance Record, Table 2, Head 3.
Total current assets, including; stocks and stores in hand, debtors, investments and cash at bank and in hand.

Denominator: HESA Finance Record, Table 2, Head 4.
Current liabilities are taken as creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Debtors days

Numerator: HESA Finance Record, Table 2, Head 3(ii) x 365.
Current assets: debtors.

Denominator: HESA Finance Record, Table 1, Head 6.
Total income.

Creditors days

Numerator: HESA Finance Record, Table 2, Head 4(i) x 365.
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year: creditors.

Denominator: HESA Finance Record, Table 1, Head 11.
Total expenditure.

Tie up with description total premises expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure

Numerator: HESA Finance Record, Table 6, Head 4, Column 7.
Total premises.

Denominator: HESA Finance Record, Table 6, Head 8, Column 7.
Total expenditure.

% ratio of long term liabilities to total general reserves

Numerator: HESA Finance Record, Table 2, Head 7.
Long-term liabilities are taken as creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year.

Denominator: HESA Finance Record, Table 2, Head 12(iii).
Reserves: general reserve.

Historic cost surplus/(deficit)

HESA Finance Record, Table 1, Head 24.
Historical cost surplus/(deficit) after tax.

General reserves

HESA Finance Record, Table 2, Head 12(iii).
Reserves: general reserve.

Increase/decrease in cash

HESA Finance Record, Table 3, Head 9.
Increase / (decrease) in cash in the period

Note that the figures in this document are drawn from the HESA Finance Record. There are small differences between these figures and those published in HEFCW Circular W06/14HE which are based on audited financial statements.

Further information on the HESA definitions can be obtained from HESA documentation on the World Wide Web at <http://www.hesa.ac.uk/> or by telephoning HESA: 01242 255577.

APPENDIX B

NOTES AND DATA DEFINITIONS RELATING TO PART 2

Non-degree qualifications comprise HNDs, HNCs, foundation degrees, certificates and diplomas of higher education (including those in health and social care), professional qualifications (including those for teachers), post-registration health and social care qualifications, post-degree diplomas and certificates at undergraduate level, NVQs at levels 4 and 5, institutional credit and non-formal qualifications at undergraduate level.

In all tables, values less than 5 have been represented by *.

In all sections, the OU in Wales is included in the figures for Welsh HEIs.

Section 1

Population: HESA standard registration population

OU provision outside Wales is included in the figures for English HEIs.

Section 2

Population: HESA standard registration population

Section 3

Population: HESA standard registration population

Enrolments that are both franchised out and distance learning have been counted as franchised out.

Section 4

Population: HESA standard registration population

Enrolments domiciled in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man have been included in the non-EU domiciled figures.

Where domicile is UK, but the exact country is unknown, country of domicile is taken to be the country of institution.

Section 5

Population: HESA standard registration population (Table 20)

Population: All formal non-degree qualifications obtained by enrolments leaving in 2004/05
(Table 21)

Section 6

Population: HESA DLHE target population

Section 7

The populations used in the figures presented in section 7 correspond to those used in the relevant parts of sections 1 to 6.